The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6602.—Vol. XL. FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1859. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ultimo, at her residence, Camilla, Mrs. William Millar, of a son.

On the 3rd instant, at the Grange, Waverley, the wife of the Rev. Stanley Mitchell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st of August, by special license, at the Baptist Chapel, Bathurst-street, by the Rev. J. Voller, John Dumaresq, to Emma Mary Vick, both of Sydney.

DEATH.

On the 2nd August, at her daughter's residence, Castlereagh-street, after a painful illness, Charlotte, relict of the late Mr. Edward Haylock, of this city, in the 62nd year of her age, much respected.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ENGLAND via MAURITIUS and OVERLAND.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP SALSETTE, 1900 tons, 400 horse-power, R. METHVEN, Esq., commander, will leave this port with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SUNDAY, the 14th AUGUST, touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Arrangements have been made for affording shippers of gold, treasure, &c., the option of paying an additional freight, and thereby insuring the same to its destination, local rates of insurance being added to the ordinary freight. Forms of bills of lading, with or without insurance, furnished by the agent.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 14th July, 1859.

Passage-money and freight to be paid and specie shipped before noon of 12th August.

STEAM TO BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.—On and after MONDAY, the 1st of August, the steamer PHANTOM will run an extra daily trip, leaving Woolloomooloo at 7·45 a.m., and Manly Beach at 8·30 a.m.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH, by the PHANTOM, in 30 minutes.—Leaves Woolloomooloo, 10·20, 2·20, and 4·20. Leaves Manly, 11·30, 3·30, and 5; and on Sundays, leaves Woolloomooloo, 10·30 and 2·30. Leaves Manly, 12·0, and 4·30. Fares on week days, 1s.; on Sundays, 1s. 6d.; children, half-price. The Woolloomooloo omnibuses leave the corner of King and George streets at 10, 2, and 4, to convey passengers to the steamer, and awaits the arrival of the steamer from Manly to bring them back to Sydney. Fares, 6d. each way. A ferry boat plies across the bay to the steamer, from the Centipede Rock, fare 2d.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift steam-packets continue to ply between Sydney and Parramatta, on every week day, as follows:—

From Parramatta, 8, 11, and 4. From Sydney, 9, 1·15, and 4.

On Sunday, from Sydney at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m.

Cabin, 2s. 6d.; steerage, 1s. 6d.; in full, without any charge for omnibus, which will set down all passengers in the centre of the town free of all charge.

Refreshments to be had on board.

STEAM TO THE HAWKESBURY and WINDSOR.—The NEW MOON, on TUESDAY.
STEAM to the MACLEAY.—The NEW MOON, about the 17th instant.
WILLIAM DALTON, agent.

STEAMERS FROM THE PHŒNIX WHARF.
FOR WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
FOR PORT MACQUARIE, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
FOR THE CLYDE RIVER, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.
FOR BRISBANE WATER, on WEDNESDAY next, at 8 a.m.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), at 11.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 10.
CLARENCE, to WIDE BAY, TUESDAY, 16th August, at 10 p.m.
EAGLE, to PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct, THURSDAY, 1st September, at 6 p.m.
SAMSON, to the MACLEAY RIVER, calling at PORT MACQUARIE, WEDNESDAY, 10th August, at 6 p.m.
SAMSON to the MANNING RIVER, THURSDAY, 18th August, at 10 a.m.
BOOMERANG, from MELBOURNE, to WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, 10th August.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with the MACLEAY RIVER and PORT MACQUARIE.—The A. S. N. Company's steamer SAMSON, Captain M'DERMOTT, will be despatched from Sydney for the Macleay River (calling at Port Macquarie, going and returning, to land and receive passengers, weather permitting) on WEDNESDAY next, August 10th, at 6 p.m., and continue to run fortnightly, leaving Sydney every alternate Wednesday, if sufficient inducement offers.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—By the GRAFTON and DUNCAN HOYLE, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9 p.m., from Grafton Wharf.
KIRCHNER and CO., Agents.

THE I. C. R. M. CO.'S STEAMERS will be despatched as under, or immediately after the arrival of the English mails.—
For AUCKLAND direct and PORT NAPIER, loading at the Grafton Wharf, PRINCE ALFRED, 1000 tons, JAMES BOWDEN, commander, on 10th August.
For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, will load at Moore's Wharf, LORD WORSLEY, 550 tons, R. JOHNSON, commander, on 8th August.
For freight and passage apply to PEARSON and CO., agents, Moore's Wharf.
EDWARD COLEMAN, General Manager.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The Ketch LIGHTNING, SUGDEN, master, will sail on TUESDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The regular trader MARTHA, H. CAMROUX, master, now receiving cargo, sails on TUESDAY. Apply to the master, on board; or C. BROWN, Sussex-street.

STAG, for the MACLEAY RIVER. Apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The clipper schooner DON JUAN, CURPHY, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The favourite trader VIXEN, WILLIAM BENNETT, commander, hourly expected, will be despatched within eight days after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The favourite brig WANDERER, SMITH, master, being under engagement to SAIL on SATURDAY next, has room for a few tons light freight. For terms of which, or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

ESPERANZA, for MELBOURNE, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Has room for a few tons of light freight, if arranged for early; for which, or passage, apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine clipper brig AMHERST, DARBEY, master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The first-class brig HIGHLAND LASSIE, M'KELLAR, commander, is now fast loading and only requires light freight to fill up.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK TO NEW ZEALAND.—The fine colonial schooner RAVEN has just made four voyages to New Zealand with horses, and only lost two during that time. Her fittings are all complete, and her owners are prepared either to charter or to take horses on joint account. She is a very easy vessel at sea, is well ventilated, and in every way adapted for this trade.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The favorite schooner GAZELLE, A. CUNNINGHAM, commander, will be despatched on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant. The accommodations of this well-known clipper are unequalled in the trade. Wines, Beer, Spirits, Bedding, &c., free of extra charge.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—At Grafton Wharf.—The brig MOA, Captain ANDERSON, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on TUESDAY next, 9th instant. This fine vessel is fitted with patent reefing gear, and other conveniences for safety and comfort. Has spacious and well ventilated accommodation for passengers. Cabin supplied with bed, bedding, &c., &c.
Fares—Cabin............ £9 0 0
Steerage 4 0 0
For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The first-class ship FERNAND, 450 tons burthen, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port in a few days. She has room between decks for a few horses and cattle, which will be taken at a moderate price.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

FOR CALIFORNIA direct.—To Sail the 16th August, —The splendid clipper ship PERU, 1000 tons. H. A. C. SUNNE, commander.
For light freight and passengers only, apply to M. BAYLEY, Custom House agent, Circular Quay.

FOR CALCUTTA direct.—Notice to Shippers of Horses.—The splendid A1 ship SEA BIRD, 600 tons register, PUNCH, commander, will sail for the above port in a few days. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this market should not lose the present opportunity, the only one likely to offer for some time. The vessel is thoroughly ventilated, and everything necessary for the safety and comfort of the horses will be done.
Apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO.; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Shippers of Horses.—The well-known favourite horse ship ROYAL SAXON will sail for above port on or about the 27th instant, and favours a desirable opportunity for shippers of horses.
R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR MADRAS, via PORT CURTIS.—The first-class ship SAPPHIRE, being under charter to sail on SATURDAY, has room for a few horses.
For rate of which or passage apply to ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, George-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINES of PACKETS, for LIVERPOOL direct.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent steam clipper ROYAL CHARTER, 3000 tons, THOMAS TAYLOR, Esq., commander, will sail for the above port, from MELBOURNE, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August.

This splendid vessel has just arrived, after another very rapid passage of 59 days from Liverpool, and will be despatched punctually on her advertised day.

The accommodation for all classes cannot be excelled, the saloon being furnished with every requisite; the second cabin is most comfortably fitted up; and the third cabin is most spacious, lofty, and well ventilated.

FARES:
Saloon, 60 guineas.
Second Cabin, including steward's attendance, 35 guineas.
Third Cabin, 18 and 20 guineas.

An experienced Surgeon will accompany the ship.
For further particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or THACKER, DANIELL and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS, from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—The splendid A1 clipper ship ORWELL, 1400 tons, ALEXANDER WEYNTON, commander, to sail on the 15th August.

FARES:
Cabin, £60 to £90.
Second ditto, £30 to £35, including steward's attendance.
Third ditto, £15 to £25.

This vessel is the property of Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the superior accommodation which will be afforded to the passengers.
For plans, and particulars of dietary scale of second and third classes, apply to W. P. WHITE and CO., Melbourne; or to J. B. METCALFE and CO., No. 9, Bridge-street.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL, to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st September, the celebrated clipper RED JACKET, 2000 tons, R. KIRBY, commander. Will be despatched positively as above, from Hobson's Bay.

This far-famed clipper is universally admitted to be the handsomest and fastest ship in the world, and as she will return to England in ballast-trim a passage of 65 days may be calculated upon.

Her accommodations for all classes are unsurpassed by any ship afloat, and too well known in the Australian trade to require description.

Passengers in the saloons will be supplied with wines, beer, &c., in addition to beds, bedding, and every cabin requisite; and as several cabins have already been bespoken, intending passengers are requested to make early application.

In the second cabin, which is on deck, and equal to the chief cabin of ordinary vessels, passengers are provided with all cabin requisites, excepting beds, bedding, &c.

In the intermediate and steerage, passengers will find the most complete arrangements made for their health and comfort.

A surgeon accompanies the ship as usual.
A cow is carried for the use of saloon passengers.
For further particulars apply to LORIMER, MACKIE, and CO., Melbourne; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Church-hill, Sydney.

BARQUE PHŒNICIAN, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon, on FRIDAY, 5th instant, or they cannot be recognised.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to charter, a vessel or vessels, for the conveyance of from 300 to 500 tons coal from Newcastle to Hobson's Bay. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted CONVEYANCE, from Mongawhare Kiapara to Sydney, for about 200 to 250 loads timber; the vessel must have ports to take in 22 inches square timber. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

MAID OF JUDAH, for LONDON.—This Vessel proceeds to sea on Saturday, the 6th instant. Passengers are requested to pay their balances, and shippers to send in bills of lading for signature at once to the undersigned. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

KEMANGLEN for BATAVIA.—All Accounts and Claims against this ship are requested to be sent in, in duplicate, by noon, on the 5th AUGUST, or they will not be recognised. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

CHOWRINGHEE, from CALCUTTA.—Captain EVANS will not be held responsible for any Debts his crew may contract while in this port. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

CHOWRINGHEE, from CALCUTTA.—Consignees by this vessel are informed that she will discharge at Campbell's Wharf, and are requested to PASS their ENTRIES without delay. All goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk and expense.
Captain EVANS will not be responsible for any goods after they have left his ship's tackles.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

CLIFFORD'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS.—To Captains and Owners of Steamers, and Sailing Vessels.—On SALE, by the undersigned, Clifford's patent boat-lowering apparatus complete. THOMAS BOWDEN, 10, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, a DINGY; 14 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches beam. JAMES DRAKE, No. 37, Chowne-street, Pyrmont.

The Office of the Pilot Board, 27th July, 1859.
TWO VACANCIES having occurred in the Pilot Department at Moreton Bay, applications for the appointments, accompanied by testimonials, will be received at this Office, until 2 o'clock, MONDAY, the 22nd August next, at which time the applicants in Sydney are requested to be in attendance.
The Harbour Master at Moreton Bay has been instructed to receive applications at his office, until the 16th proximo, and which will be forwarded for consideration of the Pilot Board on the day before-mentioned.
By order of the Board,
W. J. WILSHIRE, secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Subject for debate THIS EVENING: "Is the use of Ardent Spirits injurious to the extent generally supposed?" (Adjourned from last month.) Commence at eight o'clock. Admittance free.

DEBATING CLASS.—Young Men's Christian Association, THIS EVENING. "Ought the Government to Organize an Effective Militia." Visitors admitted. F. CODNER, Hon. Sec.

A SECOND PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION now lies in the offices of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, King-street, Sydney, in the estate of ABRAHAM COHEN, of Goulburn, storekeeper, for the inspection of creditors. JOHN MORRIS, official assignee, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

W. WILLINGTON is making a shipment of PARCELS to Pickford and Co., by the Phœnician, to England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; will sail in a few days. Small parcels, one shilling. 12, Essex-street, Sydney.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

BURROW or ELLDRIDGE.—Should this meet the eye of HENRY ELLDRIDGE, or MARY BURROW or JENNINGS, both originally of Wiltshire, England, they are earnestly requested to call on a near relative, at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Kent-street.

EDWARD DENMAN, Write to T. SEERS, 50, York-street, Sydney.

IF RICHARD PRITCHETT BOUSFIELD, who emigrated to Australia about the year 1852, and was formerly at Messrs. Pawson's, warehousemen, in St. Paul's Churchyard, in the City of London, in England, be now alive, and will apply to Messrs. BOULDING and SIMPSON, of 17, Gracechurch-street, London, solicitors to the executors and trustees of the late Mrs. Sarah Bousfield, the mother of the said Richard Pritchett Bousfield, he will hear of something to his advantage. The trustees will pay the reasonable expenses of any person who will give satisfactory proof of the death of the said Richard Pritchett Bousfield.

IF THIS SHOULD meet the eye of Miss ANNE M'PHAIL, who arrived about six months ago, she is earnestly requested to communicate with her sister AGNES, now Mrs. D. T. KEOGH HEATHCOTE, M'Iver, Victoria; or MORGAN O'NEILL, confectioner, No. 27, King-street, Sydney.

IF THIS should meet the eye of CATHARINE CONNELLY, per Queen of England, she will meet a relative very dear to her, and will hear of him by sending her address to Mr. JOSEPH DUNSTER, Macquarie River, Dapto.

JAMES HORSEY, per ship John and Lucy, 1859.—Your Brother MARK wishes to hear from you. Address BURNIMA, Bombala, Maneroo.

MR. JAMES J. FITZGERALD is particularly requested to call at Mr. WALKER'S, 550, George-street South, at 12 to 1 o'clock, to meet a friend.

THOMSON.—If ANDREW THOMSON, from North Berwick Mains, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, who went to Australia in 1839, is alive and will apply to Messrs. GIBSON, BUCHANAN, and CO., merchants, 46, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne; or Mr. ALEXANDER BRUCE, S.S.C., 2, Thistle-court, Edinburgh, he will hear of something to his advantage.
If dead, any person who can give information regarding the event will greatly oblige and be liberally rewarded on communicating with either of the above parties.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Fifth night of the Brilliant Engagement of that celebrated Irish comedian,
Mr. JOHN DREW,
Whose wonderful delineation of the Irish character are the theme of universal admiration.
Engagement limited to only a few nights more, previous to his positive departure from Sydney to fulfil an engagement at the Princess Theatre, Melbourne. Farewell of his great impersonation of CONNOR, THE RASH.
TO-NIGHT, Friday, Dion Bourcicault's celebrated Drama,
THE KNIGHT OF ARVA.
Connor the Rash, the Knight of Arva (as played by him with the most brilliant success for upwards of 200 nights in the leading theatres of Great Britain and the United States .... Mr. John Drew.
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.
Laring Hoolorgan .... Mr. John Drew.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Farewell of CONNOR THE RASH, the Knight of Arva.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Farewell of the great comedian as THE KNIGHT OF ARVA.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—First and only time of Bourcicault's great Drama the of KNIGHT OF ARVA.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Crowded nightly to witness the farewell impersonations of the great Comedian.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES POOLE.—The Great Adelphi Drama, VICTORINE; OR, I'LL SLEEP ON IT. The Ballet. Musical Farce of SWISS COTTAGE.

VICTORINE TO-NIGHT.

SWISS COTTAGE.—First Night of BARNEY COLEMAN.

MISS JULIA MATTHEWS TO-NIGHT.

LA FILLE DE L'AIR TO-NIGHT.

IL TROVATORE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

IL TROVATORE.—Early application for Boxes.

IL TROVATORE.—Conductor, Mr. PACKER.

OPERATIC COMPANY ON SATURDAY EVENING.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Under the distinguished and immediate patronage of His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., Their Honors the Chief Justice and the Judges, And other distinguished persons in the city,
THE GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MISS EMMA STANLEY.
Attend, the citizens of Sydney, on the occasion of her departure from New South Wales for India, will take place At the PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE,
On Monday Evening next.
Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

BENEFIT FOR THE FAMILY OF THE LATE L. H. LAVENU, Esq.—At a Public Meeting of the Members of the Musical and Dramatic Professions, and the personal friends of the late lamented L. H. LAVENU, Esq., held at Mr. Clark's Assembly Rooms, Thursday, August 4th, it was unanimously resolved, that the kind offer, on the part of the managers of the Prince of Wales and Royal Victoria Theatres, for the gratuitous use of their respective establishments, should be accepted, and that TWO ENTERTAINMENTS should be given for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Lavenu, and that from the proceeds the sum of £30 should be devoted to erecting a tombstone to his memory.
A Committee, composed of the following gentlemen, was formed to carry the resolutions into effect:—
Charles Poole, Esq., manager and lessee, Prince of Wales Theatre
John Black, Esq., manager, Royal Victoria Theatre
C. Eigenschenck, Esq., leader, Prince of Wales Theatre
Alfred Usher, Esq., Royal Victoria Theatre
Walter Sherwin, Esq., Prince of Wales Theatre
John Gregg, Esq., Prince of Wales Theatre
Richard Kohler, Esq., Prince of Wales Theatre
A. Cheate, Esq., Royal Victoria Theatre
F. Howson, Esq., Prince of Wales Theatre
E. Holloway, Esq., Royal Victoria Theatre
C. Burford, Esq., Prince of Wales Theatre
R. Stewart, Esq., Royal Victoria Theatre
Full particulars will be duly announced.
J. R. CLARKE, honorary treasurer.
H. N. MONTAGU, honorary secretary.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL, the Electrician and Electro-Biologist, will shortly appear.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.—The German Band will play at the Gardens, THIS DAY (Friday), 5th, commencing at half-past 3 p.m., weather permitting. H. ZIEMS.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—The Adjourned Half-yearly MEETING of the above Company will be held at Mrs. BROWN'S, the Hero of Waterloo, corner of Windmill-street, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at three o'clock p.m. JOHN A. MATHEWS, secretary.

I. O. O. F. M. U.—A General MEETING of the above order will be held at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Sussex-street, THIS EVENING, 5th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration various resolutions submitted by the Trustees to the District Officers in regard to the Building Fund.
A. W. CHAPMAN, P.G.M.
W. H. HINCHEY, D.P.G.M.
ABRAHAM BROWN, P.C.S.
August 3rd, 1859.

CHURCH of ENGLAND TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Monthly MEETING, at St. James', on SATURDAY 6th instant, at half-past 2 p.m. Subject for discussion, "Is the present status of the Public Teacher what it ought to be?"

DENOMINATIONAL TEACHERS.—A MEETING of the above, at St. James' school, on SATURDAY next 6th instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of making final arrangements for carrying into effect the Resolutions passed at the last general meeting. O. D. MALONY, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—A sale of the right to receive advances upon shares will take place on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at half-past three p.m., at the Society's Office, 309, George-street. By order of the Board of Directors, J. R. TREEVE, secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of the MUTUAL BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the 10th clause of 6th rule of the Society, a distribution by ballot of unpurchased shares will take place at the Society's office, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at half-past three p.m. By order of the Board of Directors, J. R. TREEVE, secretary.

FOR SALE, a four-barrel ORGAN, playing 40 airs, at F. LARTER'S Bazaar, 89, South Head Road.

THE COWPER BANQUET.—The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Banquet to be held in honor of the Honorable CHARLES COWPER, have much pleasure in announcing that they have secured the use of the Prince of Wales Theatre for the occasion.
The Banquet will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at six o'clock p.m.
The price of the tickets are one guinea each, including a lady's card for the boxes, which may be obtained from
Mr. William Moffitt, Pitt-street
Messrs Sands and Kenny, George-street
Mr. E. T. Penfold, 452, George-street
Mr. James Waugh, 282, George-street
Mr. B. Mountcastle, George-street
Messrs Allan and Wigley, George-street
Mr. George Lecky, Brickfield-hill
Mr. Thomas Spencer, Pitt-street
Mr. James Kelly, George and Bathurst streets
Mr. Joseph Spinks, King-street
Mr. Alfred Bradford, South Head Road
Mr. John Redde, William-street; and of the members of the committee.
In order that the arrangements for fitting up the table and seats properly for the number that are to be present at the banquet, no tickets will be issued after MONDAY, the 15th instant. By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SPEER, Chairman of Committee.
THOMAS SPENCE, Treasurer.
ANDREW ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.

WENTWORTH GOLD-FIELDS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Shareholders of the Wentworth Gold-fields Company who have not yet paid THE CALL made by the Directors on the 16th June last, of thirty shillings (30s.) per share, are referred to the resolution passed at the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors, held at the Company's offices, this day (as at foot). And are informed that legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters after the 8th August next.
"Resolved—That all proprietors of the Company, both in and out of the colony, who have not paid up the call made on the 16th June last, of thirty shillings per share, be forthwith sued for the amount overdue."
G. MORANT SIMPSON, secretary.
138, Pitt-street, Sydney, 29th July.

TO CARTERS AND EXCAVATORS.—TENDERS are required for filling up yards and gateways, at buildings corner of Palmer and Burton streets, Woolloomooloo; the quantity required being over one thousand cubic yards. Apply to Mr. JOHN BIBB, architect, Macquarie-street.

A CARD.—Homœopathic Practice.—JOHN LE GAY BRERETON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., L.A.C., No. 213, Macquarie-street. At home for consultation daily from 10 a.m. till noon, Sundays excepted.

BERNSTIEN makes Flour Bags and other Bags, by the Steam Sewing Machines, 290, George-street.

FRENCH GLOVE DEPOT.—S. H. LEWIS (late Jules Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

KANGAROO SOUP, THIS DAY. GENERAL WASHINGTON, 12 o'clock.

MONTAGUE HOUSE, No. 15, Church-hill, Sydney, Private Boarding Establishment.

MISS DELOHERY'S Boarding and Day SCHOOL, 32, Burton-street, near the South Head Road.

MR. J. E. SMYTHE, 126, Castlereagh-street North.

MOSS, Importer of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and New Music as soon as published. 27, Hunter-street.

PATTERNS, of all kinds, to be had of Mrs. SEYMER, dressmaker, 10, South Head Road. APPRENTICE wanted.

REMOVAL.—Mr. JAMES L. MICHAEL, Solicitor, from 370, to 320, George-st. (old EMPIRE Office).

REMOVAL.—W. J. CATES, Wholesale Confectioner, from George-street Market to 436, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

REMOVAL.—N. BUSHBY, Tailor, respectfully announces his removal to No. 21, O'Connell-street, nearly opposite Messrs. Dean and Co.'s Auction Mart.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. H. Scott Durbin, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings.

MESSRS. YOUNGMAN and CO. having THIS DAY disposed of their Wholesale Drug Business to Messrs. ELLIOTT (late of George-street), it will for the future be carried on under the name of ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street. July 1st, 1859.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. EDWARD SALAMON begs to notify that he has removed his Offices to those recently occupied by the Royal Mail Company, Margaret-street.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The Business of the undersigned to office over the Squatters' Exchange, 267, George-street, opposite to Hunter-street. R. L. W. HATTON.

BRADSHAW'S PRINTING OFFICE, Church-hill.—NOTICE.—Printed receipts signed by the proprietor, HENRY WOOLLEY, will be given for all moneys received.

AGENCY FOR JOHN BENSON and CO., Birmingham.—The Office of the above Agency is REMOVED to Margaret-street, where orders will be received and forwarded as usual. EDWARD SALAMON.

RICHARD HANSLOW, Undertaker, No. 760, George-street South, near the Haymarket.

INVESTMENTS in Bank Shares and other Colonial Securities are made and disposed of by W. BARTON and SON, 341, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

INVESTMENTS in Debentures, Bank, and other Shares, may always be obtained or disposed of, at current prices, on application to LENNON and CAPE, stock and share brokers, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE, in sums of £500 and upwards, by the Sydney Insurance Company. By order of the Board,
JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES, Charlton House, Point Piper Road, Paddington.—The Misses WEST continue to receive a limited number of Pupils on moderate terms.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Mr. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney, agent for the sale, and purchaser of every description of Stock and Stations, has always at a few days' notice, and sometimes hours, maiden ewes, horses, store sheep, and store cattle for shipment to all parts.

LOST, a white BULL DOG (Bitch). The finders will be rewarded on bringing it to 351, Liverpool-street East, Darlinghurst.

LOST, in the Post Office Gateway, the SLIDE of a stereoscopic camera. Any one delivering it to Mr. CLARKE, bookseller, George-street, will be suitably rewarded.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, in Palmer-street, a small white POODLE BITCH. Any person bringing the same to Mr. POWELL, grocer, will receive the above reward.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, in or near Redfern, a silver VINAIGRETTE, with "Ida," engraved on the lid. C. S. ALEXANDER, Town Hall.

TO CONSTABLES, Poundkeepers, &c.—STOLEN or STRAYED, from Hyde Park, Woolloomooloo, a heavy draught roan HORSE, aged, with tender shoulder, well known in Sydney as the property of John M'Mahon, coal dealer. Supposed to be taken to the country. If stolen, a reward of £20 on conviction of the thief or thieves; if strayed, a reward of £4 on delivery of the above horse to Mr. RICHARD HILL, Yorkshire Arms, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOUND, on Wednesday, between the Haymarket and Strawberry Hills, a Sum of MONEY. The owner can receive the same by giving a description of the amount, and calling on T. FUSEDALE, 248, Kent street.

FOUND, a Piece of BERLIN WOOL-WORK. Enquire 67, Lower George-street.

FOUND, by FREDERICK COOK a BAY COB MARE, short tail. The owner can have the same by giving description and paying expenses. E. H. FLATMAN'S Livery Stables, King and Elizabeth streets.

CALF Strayed into yard, Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street. The owner can have it by paying expenses.

I HEREBY CAUTION all persons from driving Cattle or otherwise TRESPASSING on my run, in Burragorang. GEORGE GAUDRY. 1st August, 1859.

CAUTION.—All persons found cutting timber on my land at Cheltenham will be prosecuted. R. J. WANT.

THE GENTLEMAN who took by mistake a Black OVERCOAT, from Mrs. CURRY'S Hotel, on the night of the ball (Monday), will oblige by returning the same and receiving his own.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—All ACCOUNTS against the Committee are to be sent in at once to Mr. W. J. JOHNSON, honorary treasurer, 172, Pitt-street. JOSEPH DYER, honorary secretary.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of Hair Pads, Walking Sticks, at J. EVE'S, 171, Bourke-street East, Melbourne.

AN INVOICE of Hair Pads and Frizzets, for SALE, at J. EVE'S, 171, Bourke-street East, Melbourne.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Sir,—As solicitor for Charles Ormsby, Esq., and intimately acquainted with the circumstances attending his giving up the charge of Cockatoo Island, as superintendent, I beg leave to inform you that a statement with reference to the change made in the management of the island, which appears in a paragraph of to-day's EMPIRE, is calculated to mislead. It is there stated that Mr. Ormsby had been allowed to resign his situation as superintendent, he neither did resign nor did he ask leave to do so; on the contrary, the Government decided upon placing the control of the convicts and the construction of the great public works on the island, both departments under one officer, and Captain Mann, who was the engineer in chief, has been appointed to perform the duties as such, and as General Superintendent, and upon this Mr. Ormsby was directed to send in such claim as he should consider himself entitled to for loss of office.

I use this opportunity of stating that on the 9th of October, 1857, Mr. Parkes was applied to for the names and addresses of the persons whose libellous communications had been published in the EMPIRE, and for a public retraction and apology by Mr. Parkes.

From October, 1857, until the 29th ultimo, nothing was done by Mr. Parkes, except to defend to the uttermost the action which had been brought against him.

The published letter from Mr. Parkes to Mr. Ormsby in your journal of this date, accompanied by a written statement of names, additions, and address of the authors of the letters led to the discontinuance of Mr. Ormsby's proceedings and the withdrawal of the cause from the special jury list for the 8th August instant.

And in accordance with Mr. Ormsby's original intention, actions have been now commenced against the authors of the libellous letters before alluded to.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN DILLON.
Sydney, 3rd August, 1859.

SHORTLY will be Published, "Plunkett's Australian Magistrate," by W. H. WILKINSON, Barrister-at-Law.

DR. BAILEY'S LECTURE.—THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, of SATURDAY, will contain the recent Lecture of Dr. Bailey, on "Creation, a Visible and Symbolical Witness to Moral and Divine Truth," delivered before the Australian Catholic Young Men's Society, at the Society's Hall, Sacred Heart.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND WESLEYAN RECORD, a Journal of Religious Literature and Intelligence, containing suitable reading for Christian families. Published every alternate Thursday. No. 22, inst out. Articles:—"Government Educational Measure," Popular Amusements," &c.
Wesleyan Book Depôt, King-street, Sydney.

ONE GUINEA PER WEEK.

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ONE GUINEA PER WEEK is the LIVERY charged at ARGENT'S, 206, Pitt-st.

TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

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TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. is the commission charged by ARGENT for all HORSES, CATTLE, or SHEEP sold by him, at his Bazaar, 206, Pitt-street, or at the HOMEBUSH SALE-YARDS.

PADDOCKS FREE OF CHARGE.

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PADDOCKS FREE OF CHARGE.

PADDOCKS FREE OF CHARGE for all STOCK sent to ARGENT for sale, and kept in such paddocks for any period not exceeding ONE WEEK.

STEPHENS and DRINKWATER, Iron Bedstead and Bedding Manufactory, 300, Pitt-street, opposite Temperance Hall.

IRON BEDSTEADS, a large assortment always on hand. Cheaper than any house in the colony.

FOR SALE by private contract, the imported Horse "DULCIMER," the property of W. Russell, Esq., imported by the late John Tindale, Esq. "Dulcimer is 16 hands high, a beautiful brown. He was bred by Mr. Molyneux, in Nuneham Park, Oxon, out of a celebrated hunter mare, allowed to be the best hunter in England; and was got by that noted horse "Dulcimer," the property of Mr. Samuel Beasley, of Summer Town, near Oxford. Vide pedigree at length in former advertisements. "Dulcimer" (in first-rate condition, preparing for the season) can be seen at Penrith, on application to Mr. GEORGE KENDALL, Rose Inn.

A LAD WANTED. Apply to B. MOUNTCASTLE, 319, George-street.

A GOOD WORKING GARDENER, and Garden Labourer, wanted. Apply 508, George-st., Sydney.

A SMALL HOUSE or COTTAGE WANTED, in a healthy locality, near the Post Office; rent not to exceed £1 per week. Address, with particulars, A. B., care of Mr. Bryant, butcher, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

A RESPECTABLE young PERSON, competent to educate Two young Children, including instruction on the Pianoforte, would meet with a comfortable home and a moderate salary, in a small family, resident in Sydney. Address M.M.K., HERALD Office.

COLT'S REVOLVERS and good second-hand GUNS WANTED. CHALLENER, gunmaker, King-street West.

COPPER MINES.—A few good HANDS wanted, at the Good Hope Mine, near Yass. Apply to P. PERRY, at the Mine.

PEAR STOCKS.—WANTED, Four Thousand good Pear Stocks. Cash on delivery. Apply to Mr. R. HENDERSON, Camellia Grove, Newtown.

REQUIRED, a LADY, as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. Apply on SATURDAY, to Mrs. SHERIDAN MOORE, 81, Yurong-street.

SHELLS wanted, in any quantity, if sound and clean. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a person competent to manage the Drapery Department in a country store. Apply CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHERS, and CO.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted a first-rate HAND, for the country. Apply This Morning before 10 o'clock. GOOLD'S Post Office Hotel, York-street.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, by a young Married Man, who thoroughly understands his business, a SITUATION in town or country. Unexceptionable references. Address S. 27, HERALD Office.

UNDER-GARDENER WANTED.—A thoroughly competent man, who can produce satisfactory testimonials. Apply to Mr. MORT, Greenoakes, Darling Point.

WANTED, by a Married MAN, aged 30, no family, the management of a store or public-house. Has had three years' colonial experience. Satisfactory references from last employers. Address F. B., 118, Kent-street North, Sydney.

WANTED, a SITUATION as COOK, by a respectable Young Man, with two years' character from last place; no objection to the country; wages not an object where a comfortable home is offered. Address G. G., Mrs. PAWSEY'S, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, in a Ladies' School, a YOUNG LADY who has had some experience as Junior Teacher. Address, with testimonials, to M. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED TO TRAVEL, with a family, to ENGLAND or AMERICA, by the end of next month. Address, S. M. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, general female HOUSE SERVANT. Apply at No. 246, Clarence-street South. English preferred.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, a FURNISHED BED-ROOM, in town. Address, J. J. BROWN, Poehlman's Café.

WANTED, a smart active YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE. J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, George-street.

WANTED by a respectable Person, a Protestant, a SITUATION as NEEDLEWOMAN and to assist in the house work. Reference given. Address E. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID—one accustomed to children. Apply at 257, Pitt-street, next to the chemist's.

WANTED, Two or Three Thousand Head of STORE CATTLE, delivery to be taken either on the station, or the road to Deniliquin. GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

WANTED, for the newly-erected Casino, at the Market Wharf Inn, Newcastle, a PIANIST, and COMIC SINGER, as Vocalist. Prompt application is requested, stating terms, &c. Newcastle, July 28.

WANTED, a German LAD, to groom a horse and attend to a small kitchen garden. Apply at DOLMAN'S, 234, Pitt-street, after 2 o'clock.

WANTED, PURCHASERS for first-class Burton Ales, various brands (October brewing), and subject to approval, £5 5s. per hogshead, usual price £7 15s. A fresh shipment of Tetley's celebrated Yorkshire ale. Also, Perk's noted Burton ale, and a small lot Cobb's Margate ale, the strongest and best in the market. GOLDSMITH, wine and spirit merchant, 488, 490, and 492, George-street, opposite Fruit Market. N.B.—Country orders, with remittance, punctually attended to.

WANTED, CUSTOMERS. PICKERING and STEWART'S Rooms, George-street South, near Railway Bridge. Portrait and case, 3s. 6d.

WANTED, by a Lady, in Windsor, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, who will be required to assist in the housework. Apply to Mrs. YOUNG, Rose Bank, William-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Light SKIFF. Address B. Q., HERALD Office, stating lowest price.

WANTED, a country Blacksmith, able to shoe; several Copper Miners; Farm Servants, married and single; Tutor, and a Governess for the country to teach English only; a Teamster; useful single Men and Women; General Servants; House and Parlourmaid; Post-boys and Boys on Farms; Garden Labourers, &c., &c.; Man to milk, &c. Apply to W. B. HAIGH, Registry Offices, 120, King-street East.

WANTED, an OFFICE, in the Central part of George-street. E. H. H., Post Office.

WANTED, PUPILS, for the Harp and Pianoforte; terms, 25s. per quarter. Address G. B., 33, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED to RENT, a capacious ground floor Building, or central plot of ground. Apply to Mr. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, a Second-hand SODA WATER MACHINE, in good order. Address, or apply, stating lowest price for cash, to Mr. WALTER KIPPIE, City Inn, Kent-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION on a station, as storekeeper or otherwise. Two years' reference as to character and ability. Apply to Mr. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a thorough GENERAL SERVANT that can wash. Apply to Mrs. ELLEN, opposite St. John's Church, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, by a respectable English Person, a SITUATION, as Housemaid, and understands waiting at table. Apply 66, William-street.

WANTED, an English NEEDLEWOMAN, able also to teach a child reading, &c. Apply to Mr. TARRANT, chemist, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good COOK (female), at Mrs. DUNN'S, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a young MAN as CARTER, that understands the care of Horses. Apply at GEORGE BLUNDELL'S Store, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a FRENCH POLISHER. Apply to H. G. CHILD, No. 58, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, for which cash will be given, a small detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE, in the suburbs, with garden, &c. Possession required 1st September. Address J. A., Box 105 Post Office.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, of good character. Apply to Mrs. CATES, 436, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a MAN, to Build an Oven. Apply from 10 to 12 THIS MORNING to W. J. CATES, confectioner, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, as GROOM, a respectable Single Man, with a good character from his last place. Apply to the foreman at Messrs. Burt and Co.'s, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS to educate four Young Ladies, French, Singing, and Music. Salary, £100. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a first-rate LAUNDRESS, two or three families' WASHING. Apply to K. K., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT; one who can wash well. Apply at the North Star, Pitt and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a Married COUPLE, without children; the man as GARDENER, wife as LAUNDRESS. None but those who can produce testimonials of thorough competency need apply. No. 75, Hunter-street, from 10 to 11 TO-MORROW.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Laundresses, Housemaids, Nursemaids, General Servants, for hire, at Mrs. CATES', 125, King-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply to S. CLARK, 99, Pitt-street, before ten o'clock.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as Dairy Maid and to assist in the laundry, for town; also, a House and Parlour Maid, and Nurse. Apply at the Sydney Female Home, 236, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Single QUARRYMAN, with tools. Apply to JAMES PRATT, Pyrmont.

WANTED, an active young WOMAN, to nurse a baby, and make herself useful. Apply to Mrs. THORNE, 135, Bourke-street, opposite E. D. Thomson's.

WANTED, FURNISHED ROOM, with board, in a private [illegible] minutes' walk from A. S. N. Company's Wharf. Address W. [illegible], Pyrmont Road.

WANTED, a stout LAD, to work in a garden and make himself otherwise useful. Apply between 8 and 10 a.m. to Mr. W. J. JENKINS, Holyrood House, Chippendale.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Woman, WASHING or IRONING, by the day. No. 10, Little Hunter-street.

WANTED, a small COTTAGE, not to exceed 10s. per week. Address C., at 45, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Single MAN as Cook. Apply to Mrs. M'QUADE, Pott's Point.

WANTED, by a Young Man of both American and colonial experience, a SITUATION as BARMAN, or the management of an hotel, luncheon rooms, or restaurant; the most respectable references to capability and character can be given. Address J. M. S. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as HOUSEMAID. E., 88, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID and PARLOURMAID. Mrs. J. G. WALLER, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a DAIRYMAID, who will be required to assist in the kitchen and scullery. Apply to the Housekeeper, Government House.

WANTED, single Man, as COACHMAN; he must be able to milk a cow, and employ his spare time in the garden; good testimonials as to competency and sobriety required. Apply to LIDDALE and CO.

WANTED, by a young man, employment as a CLERK, and willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. J. S., 2-1, Clarence-street, Sydney.

WANTED, as APPRENTICE or ARTICLED PUPIL to the Music Business, a well educated, intelligent YOUTH, having a taste for Music; he will be thoroughly instructed and treated as one of the family. Apply to G. PECK, Music Repository, 15, Park-street, four doors from George-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, about sixteen years of age. 10, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, two SINGLE MEN as Blue Metal Breakers. W. SAUNDERS, opposite Christchurch.

WANTED, a PARTNER with some knowledge of the Publishing business, who will have to take an active part in the management. A moderate capital required, and principals only dealt with. Address, in writing, to A. Z., care of Andrew Allan, auctioneer, 83, King-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, who can wash and iron. 164, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a few BOARDERS. Great Eastern Dining Rooms. Good clean beds.

WANTED.—The ADVERTISER will pay the sum of £3 to any person that will find him constant EMPLOYMENT in a wholesale store. Please address E. E., Messrs. J. Simmons and Son's, wholesale grocers, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a MAN—one accustomed to the trade preferred. Apply to WILLIAM BAIRD, butcher, William-street.

WANTED, Damaged or second Corrugated IRON and TILES. State lowest price, by letter. W. A., 19, Ultimo-road.

WANTED, a strong, active LAD, one accustomed to a butcher's shop preferred. Apply to Mr. JAMES GIBBS, corner of Bathurst and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a Female Cook, for the country; Cook and Laundress for town. J. C. GLUE, 164, Pitt-st.

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DIPHTHERIA.

The disease which forms the subject of the present paper has, by recent accounts from England, France, and several parts of the Continent, become extensively epidemic, and still manifests a sporadic activity of an alarming nature, calculated to inspire much fear as to its future course and fatality.

The appearance, spread, and continuance of the disease in England has engaged a good deal of public attention, and awakened a meritorious desire to investigate its cause, history, and the means which can be most effectually relied on for its prevention, treatment, and cure; for the general apprehension about its fatality is not without just grounds, inasmuch as though it may not be so fatal as cholera, small-pox, or other pestilential diseases, still it has this peculiarity, worthy of the most serious and important consideration, and arousing our sympathy and dread, that it acts with so much intensity in confined spaces or centres,—as in a numerous family, crowded schools, confined streets or alleys, &c., and under such circumstances inflicts most terrible havoc. The desolation thus occasioned in particular homesteads and localities, by the concentration of its violence, gives it a painful notoriety and singularity beyond that of other and more deadly diseases. There is another circumstance also which assists in rendering this disease an object of terror, and that is the insidiousness of its attack, and where, in many instances, its presence is alike unknown and unfelt; so that it is not until severe sickness comes on, and even dangerous syncope experienced, that the intensity of the malady is properly recognised. To this also may be added the fact, that this disease falls most heavily and severely on the young, or those under twelve years of age; in proof of which, I need only refer to the account given of the epidemic at Boulogne, when out of 366 deaths from this disease, 341 occurred among children under ten years; and in Lincolnshire, in the autumn of 1858, all the deaths at Horncastle were with children under twelve years.

Reports concerning this malady furnish us with terrifying facts of concentrated mortality, where five and six children of one family are often thus prematurely cut off; and Trousseau, in describing the epidemic of the Loiret, states that out of a household of seventeen persons, fourteen were snatched away.

All these circumstances combined, invest this disease with more than ordinary dread and importance—produce deep feelings of commiseration and sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers, and associate our memories with cheerless, dreary, and desolate homes.

The loss of one dear child or amiable young friend is a misfortune sad and melancholy enough, and occasions most poignant feelings of distress and regret; but with what intensity must that sorrow be heightened, when whole families of friends or relatives are carried off in one fell swoop. Happily we have not experienced any epidemic visitation of it in this colony as yet, though some isolated endemic cases have arisen, and become seriously fatal; but who can tell the moment when the destroyer will be at our doors, possibly as severe and as general in his influence and potency as at any period or visitation in the old country; and if we are not on the alert for such a casualty, we will lose much of vantage ground, and find ourselves but inadequately prepared to combat with an adversary which, in two many instances, has defied the skill, intelligence, and perseverance of some of the most distinguished of our profession in civilised and enlightened Europe.

I may probably be permitted to digress a little from my subject when I say a few words about the visitations of epidemics; for I feel that such remarks will not be entirely out of place or contrary to the object in view; and I will thus briefly state that it is not when an epidemic has reached our shores and seized upon our colonists that we should be up and doing — that we should gird up our loins and prepare to give battle; we should, to use the words of the Scientific Committee of the London Board of Health, 1854, "do all things fitly; all needful organisation must be prior to the emergency; it would be vain to expect that observations begun in the crisis of an epidemic should have that completeness which science requires, and which only deliberate preparation can ensure." In a sanitary point of view, no observations can be more judicious or true, and experience has shown that proper foresight and care have produced extraordinary effects in arresting epidemic influences.

The neglected slighter forms of disease, in innumerable instances, often pave the way for, and are followed by the seeds of the more serious maladies; and we should ever be on our guard about these lesser evils, the sure heralds of more terrible epidemics.

The registration of deaths from the visitation or prevalence of an epidemic is of great consequence as a guide to sanitary measures, but if we can save the victims whose names swell that list, by a timely warning to action, how praiseworthy, how glorious must be the task! An epitaph may be profitable to survivors, but poor consolation to sorrowing parents, friends, and relations; nor can it serve those whose virtues and deeds may be emblazoned thereon, whose mortal remains beneath are fast changing into dust.

The effects of an epidemic are not reckoned up when those seized by it have either paid the debt of nature, or apparently recovered from it; for on the very day on which a person may be receiving the congratulations of his friends on his narrow escape, his constitution may have sustained such a blow as to impair his physical vigour, and force him onward to the grave in a few short and unhappy months or years. No community can pass through a visitation of an epidemic, or series of epidemics, without many sufferings such a deterioration of general health, as to lay the foundation for disease in ages still unborn. A bad standard of health acquired in one generation becomes propagated to a greater or less extent in succeeding ones, and thus the vigour of a nation may decline, involving both its political and intellectual degradation.

Preventive medicine demands a large share of public attention—for it has an importance and a controlling power over the destinies of individuals and countries much greater than is assigned to it; for if by such means we arrest and prevent an epidemic in its course, however so apparently slight, we not only diminish the effect of it, but many other diseases, the consequences of which, both in varied number and severity, it would be impossible to calculate. A season of public health is the best time suited for devising and carrying out measures of sanitary precaution, for we can much more easily bar the door and prevent the intrusion of the midnight robber, than engage with him in mortal conflict when he has once gained admittance.

But to resume the subject of diphtheria. I must acknowledge that my present discourse is not founded on any practical knowledge I have of the disease, but rather that whatever it contains of good or useful information is gathered from my reading the different accounts which have appeared in late London periodicals, which I hope will bear a repetition here, in as short and condensed a form as the space allotted to me will admit of; and for the sake of regularity, and I hope perspicuity, I will divide the subject matter into four parts, namely, its *history*, *nature*, *symptoms*, and *treatment*. It is only within the last two or three years that public attention has been directed to this very fearful disease, and this only from the fatality with which numbers in the same family have been carried off; the distressing nature of the symptoms, and the insurmountable difficulties which so often oppose themselves in the treatment, despite all the care, attention, and solicitude which the best medical skill can devise. Nor can we wonder, then, that the very sound of the name should be accompanied with feelings of dismay, and picture a vision to a family full of apprehensions, terrors, and dismal forebodings.

The circumstances which have marked the history of this disease in England have been the sudden development of a strange type; the propagation of an organic poison, active and mysterious; the introduction of an epidemic into crowded towns, villages, schools, and households; its concentrated action and virulence in the confined centres of population; its brief and insidious origin; and, above all, its terrible agency and effects, in its rapid, irresistible, and too often fatal course.

Though new and strange as has been the outbreak of this disease, and so little do the practitioners of England and France appear to have known of it, still it occurs to me, that it is not an epidemic having its birth in the present century, or nurtured in the cradle of modern European civilisation; but that it is rather one of those recurring morbific epidemics which, in other and earlier times and among different races and nations of the human family, have been extensively fatal and prevalent. At any rate, if not the same, the analogy is so close and well marked, as I will show, that a difference, in my opinion, is scarcely discernible. To Bretonneau is the merit due of having first described it under the name of Diphtherite; and he asserts that it is traceable to the Homerian epoch, when it was known as the terrible "*Malum Egyptiacum*;" and the then prophylactic combination of verdigris and honey is still preserved in the codese since many centuries; and this same high authority still recognises this disease in the careful description given by Aretæus ten centuries after the former period. The most striking remarks as to identity of the disease being "*quodam concreto humore albo*," spreading even over teeth and gums, "*linguam etiam occupat et gingivas*;" so that the pathological appearances of the disease described in those days precisely correspond with the peculiar white and membranous deposit remarked in these later years.

Rome was visited with an epidemic of a similar description in the year 380, as described by Macrobius, and a fatal epidemic visited Holland in 1337; still later making its appearance in Paris in 1576, as spoken of by Bretonneau in his treatise "*Inflammations speciales des membranes muqueuses*." At Naples it raged, carrying off five thousand victims, and was there named "*male de canna*;" and in Spain it was known under the term "*garotillo*," where it occasionally showed itself for the space of forty years; receiving this appropriate designation from the suffocative dyspnœa which accompanied it. There can scarcely be a doubt as to the similarity of Diphtheria with the *anginea maligna*, mentioned by Huxham, which appeared up and down the kingdom for several years; in some places very common, and exceedingly fatal, especially to young children, which includes a period from 1700 to 1748. In this year also, the celebrated Dr. Fothergill gave the most accurate account of the distemper in England, and at this time also he was followed by descriptions of exactly a similar disease, by some Spanish and Italian physicians, in whose countries it raged with great violence and mortality. The Syrian and Egyptian *ulcers* mentioned by Aretæus Cappadox, and the *pestilential ulcerated tonsils* we read of in Œtius Amidenus, were of this nature. Huxham even speaks of the pains he took to make the medical men of that day comprehend the nature of "this most singular and uncommon disorder," and to distinguish it aright from other reigning diseases that bore no small resemblance to it. So from this it would appear that though there were abundance of catarrhs, mucous and inflammatory sore throats, still there were sufficient distinguishing marks to characterise this disease.

Ghisi, in 1740, noticed the peculiarity of the pseudo-membranous deposit, or concretion which lines the air passages; and thirty years after this, Dr. Burer, of New York, distinguishes this disease from angina-gangrenosa or pultaceous pharyngitis, in consequence of the pseudo-membranous patches he had seen.

In 1761 a similar epidemic is reported to have taken place in Sweden; and a namesake of mine in America, in 1813, describes a somewhat similar invasion. Queen Hortense, on the authority of Bretonneau, is said to have suffered for many months from ginginal diphtheria in the years 1809-10, and that her first-born afterwards was a victim to the extension of the same disease to the larynx. The great American hero of independence, the renowned Washington, is said to have died from the effects of diphtheria, and the death of the Empress Josephine is attributed to the same cause. Dr. Benjamin Gooch, in his "Medical Observations," mentions the appearance of a malignant fever with gangrenous sore throat, in Norfolk, in 1742, and states that he had never before seen the disease, nor did he recollect any recorded description of it by other writers. He was quite at a loss to know its nature, and consequently proper method of treatment; nor could he on the strictest enquiry find that it prevailed in any other part of the county or kingdom.

The disease was chiefly confined to children and young persons, though some adults were seized with it, and the mortality which attended it was very great indeed, in none greater perhaps in this kingdom, except the plague itself.

He was convinced, upon inspection, that the tonsils, fauces, &c., &c., had not the appearance of a common inflammation, and that they had an early tendency to mortify. The patients could neither bear bleeding or purging, or the cooling antiphlogistic treatment. This disease continued for ten years, but not equally violent at times; the greatest mortality being in 1745-6, when Drs. Fothergill, Huxham, and Wall, wrote on this disease, and also Dr. Blondet of Montpelier, and Chomel of Paris. All these authorities correspond in their description of the nature, symptoms, and treatment of the disease, establishing in my mind, if not a similarity, at least a close analogy to what is now termed Diphtheria.

Dr. Ranking, an authority of much fame, however, distinctly states that, though epidemic sore throats have been long familiar under different aspects and titles, such as "angina maligna," "putrid sore throat," &c., still there is much reason to believe that the variety of throat affection with which we are now immediately concerned is a disease till the last two or three years unknown to the profession in England, though familiar to the continent, from the time that Bretonneau described it under the title of "Diphthérite." This was in the year 1826, on the occasion of the disastrous outbreak of it at Tours, an account of which was published by him in his "Traite de la Diphthérite."

Time will not permit me, however, to continue for any length the history of this disease, or go into detail about its visitations in several places; some few instances, however, deserve a little notice. It was in the rear of the legion of La Vendée that the epidemic was introduced into Tours, and the soldiers seemed to suffer more from the ginginal form than otherwise; while in the town the laryngeal form was more prevalent, and the victims principally children. The hamlet La Ferriere was next visited; then Chenisson; the hamlets and villages of the Loiret; and in 1828 the communes north and south of Orleans. It was in this year that M. Trousseau saw thirteen individuals die out of seventeen attacked with the disease on the one farm.

The epidemic of Paris in 1855 was one of great severity; for, though its virulence was chiefly expended on children, still numbers of adults were carried off, particularly those in attendance on the sick, either as nurses or medical men, and among the latter was the celebrated Dr. Valleix. In Boulogne it is said to have been even more severe than in Paris, and of greater duration, and it is remarkable that the English residents there were the greatest sufferers.

M. Lespiau, of Avignon, has given an excellent account of croupal diphtheria prevailing there, and it is said to be the best monograph given to the profession on the subject. In the department of the Haute Marne, diphtheria attacked the nasal fossa, while the country, on the farther side of the Pyrenees, was visited by it in the croupal form, marked by laryngeal suffocative dypsnœa.

Dr. Santlers, at Hudamar, in 1853; and at Werstersbourg in 1847, noticed this disease, miscalling it croup; for, from his observation that "a white creamy membrane occupied the whole of the pharynx," there is no doubt it was the "diphtherite" of Bretonneau. In 1856, San Francisco was visited by a terrible outbreak of diphtheria, which occurred in the autumn, and continued throughout the year, assuming for the most part the pharyngeal form, as detailed in a monograph by Dr. J. V. Fourgeaud, of Sacramento.

In this he speaks of the appalling character of the disease, and the great mortality—in several counties around the bay of San Francisco—among children was very great indeed. In England, as in France, the presence or progress of diphtheria did not obey any known climatic or meteorological laws.

It broke out in crowded barracks, ill-ventilated places, as well as in the open towns; alternately, as it were, paying visitations to open rural hamlets, and the crowded courts or streets of cities. It raged in one or several places, when others in close propinquity escaped; it seemed quite indifferent to, or independent of atmospheric conditions, and prevailed with equal intensity under solar influence, and the heat of summer months, as it did during the severity of winter or other cold seasons.

If any connexion was thought to exist, or could be traced to the marshy damp spots of its visitations, that theory was soon upset by its appearance in dry elevated situations, so that it seemed equally careless about the limitations of heat, cold, dryness, or moisture.

In Essex it swept across its low marshy lowlands, and the bleak moors of Yorkshire, traversing the flowery lanes of Devonshire, the wild flats of Cornwall—appearing on the banks of the Thames, the romantic mountain heights of Wales, and descending even to the Cornish mines.

Commencing its visitations in the spring months, it has continued through summer and autumn, even until the severe frosts, snows, and sleets of winter have set in without any abatement of its increase, duration, or mortality, and if any difference was at all exhibited it has sometimes been a slight decrease or increase in seasons of excessive alternations of temperature.

Its progress, or, as it is termed, the march of the disease, must follow some fixed law, as unchangeable as that which presides over the diurnal revolutions of the earth, and the orbital procession of the planets. Its advance is forwarded by influences not to be resisted, and its settlement in a locality depends on certain and inexplicable conditions, which favour its attraction; feeding and being nurtured by unknown causes, and sending forth its irresistible strength and fury according to the potency of the aliment which sustains it. As meteorological and cosmic conditions give us no guide to, or explanations of, the etiology of diphtheria, we must look to hygienic circumstances, both in relation to individuals and localities, to supply that deficiency, and most probably from these the most fruitful sources of explanation are afforded.

Poverty and uncleanliness are both exciting and predisposing causes of zymotic disease, of which diphtheria is an example.

It enters, as it were, by choice, the miserable hovels, the squalid abodes of wretchedness and want, where stagnant air and pent up animal effluvia often stifle the respiration with reeking abominable scents; where men, women, and children—pigs and other domestic animals—herd together in one common lot; where poisonous cesspools and other repositories of filth tint the surrounding atmosphere with unseen, subtle, and lethargic effluvia; and influences such as these no doubt have been the reason of the extreme tendency to limit that action, which we find has been such a peculiarity with this disease.

But such states as I have just now described are not the exclusive conditions for the development of diphtheria; it will seize on the young, robust, and healthy, as well as a person whose frame has been debilitated or shattered by previous disease, or whose constitution is naturally or hereditarily weak and enfeebled; where luxury, indolence, or carelessness have, by their injurious and depressing effects, lowered the tone and standard of vitality, so that individual causes and circumstances will often make diphtheria the fearful and appalling visitant in the palaces or homes of the great and wealthy.

The experience of French medical men has led them to the positive conclusion of the contagiousness of diphtheria, while in England some scepticism prevails on the subject, though still the bulk of evidence in favour of such is much more abundant than otherwise.

Some of the collected cases of Bretonneau are worthy of notice, and to which I will now briefly allude.

A piece of ejected diphtheritic matter from the mouth of a child, whose attendant nurse had been seized with the disease, lodged on the nostril of M. Heissen, surgeon to the hospital at Tours; and, neglecting for a moment to remove it, severe diphtheritic inflammation of the whole nostril and pharynx succeeded. Severe constitutional disturbance followed, and such was the prostration and debility that six months elapsed before convalescence was established. It was only by the most prompt and energetic measures which were adopted that Dr. Gendron, of Chateau de Loire, was saved from his disease, in consequence of having received on his lips a quantity of exudations expelled by a young patient when in the act of coughing.—A boy happening to use a bath that had been employed for a patient at the Ecole Militaire, and having frost bites on his foot, his great toe became the seat of painful diphtheritic inflammation. A soldier using the teaspoon of a patient, contracted the disease, as did also another sleeping in the bed with an affected person,—and it is said that another boy treading on the sputa of a diphtheritic patient in hospital, contracted cutaneous diphtheria of the foot.

These are but a few of the facts established or collected to prove the theory of contagion for this disease; though, on the contrary, experiments have been tried, and failure the result, in endeavouring to inoculate persons with diphtheritic matter. Professor Trousseau tried it on himself and two of his pupils with no effect, and Dr. Hurley's experiments on various animals, at University College Hospital, were attended with no better result.

Bretonneau is entirely of opinion that the atmosphere cannot transmit the contagion of diphtheria, it must be inoculation; while Trousseau and Lambert do not reject the idea that the disease may be propagated by infection at a distance, and cite the fatal cases of M. Bluche and Valleise as a negative to the testimony of a contagious origin.

But it is both significant and undoubted that the contagion is transmissible; and not only explains, in a great measure, how the ravages of this disease fall so heavily on a whole family, but suggests also a great precaution—the removal and isolation of the person attacked. A quarantine should be observed, and all domestic utensils and articles of clothing kept apart and appropriated solely for the use of the afflicted. Our French brethren seem to have been much more acute observers of the varieties of diphtheritic inflammations prevailing in connection with the epidemic; for Trousseau, and several others, have noticed that leech bites, excoriations, fissures, blisters, sores of the breasts, scalp, &c., have assumed the form of diphtheritic inflammation; facts still tending to prove transmission by contagion. Such inflammations, though superficial, become very painful, fœtid, and discoloured; a grey soft coating covers the part; the edges swell and get livid; they sometimes spread, and remain obstinately stationary for weeks or months. Pustules and an erysipelatous blush often accompany it; the pellicular concretions break, blacken, and putrify, while a terrible odour exhales.

This brings me now to the consideration of the nature of diphtheria, which certainly demands some attention.

The name, I take it, is of Greek origin, from Διφθερα, a skin, or covering; and its distinguishing character is an exudation of an aplastic concretion, which does not become vascular, or organised, but remains as a foreign body, and which, if not removed or expelled, speedily becomes putrid. This is according to the "Lancet Sanitary Commission Report," and shows very conclusively the essential distinctiveness between this exudation and the pathological characters of the exudation in croupal and serous inflammations.

Dr. Samuel Wilks, in vol. 38 of Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, says, "that opinions still vary as to the true nature of diphtheria, and therefore as to its connection with a parasitic fungus (oïdium albicans), for, as the white film in the throat has been found to consist of this fungus, and several new diseases have prevailed throughout the organic kingdom, both with animals and vegetables, clearly traceable to parasites: this belief has been rendered probable on that account; but nothing has been definitely proved, whether the formation or growth of the fungus is a primary process; or whether from a previously existing diseased condition, a suitable nidus is not prepared for its development. One things seems to be established, that the parasites of the vine, potato, apple, and silkworm are almost identical with the oïdium, albicans; some slight differences in the form of these minute organisms may exist or take place from the differences of food and habitat; so that if these are not identical, they awaken a suspicion as to the relationship of the cause of diphtheria to that of the epidemics of the silkworm, vine, and potato.

This is the view supported by Dr. Laycock, who was the first to attribute the disease to parasitic influence, and this theory, I find, not only doubted but denied by Dr. G. Harley, who "looks upon diphtheria as a blood disease, like smallpox or typhus," and from twelve specimens of false membrane he had examined he did not find them fungoid in their nature, nor did the exudation consist of fibrine, or fibro-plastic cells, but appeared to be made up of an altered secretion of mucus, mucus cells, and epithelium scales, proper to that part of the throat.

Dr. Faller, vice-president of the Western Medical and Surgical Society, has found in several morbid specimens of diphtheria "that the membrane consisted of inspissated mucus, and of epithelium and granular matter, and was not plastic exudation at all." The physical appearance of the membrane given by Dr. Ranking, senior physician to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, is, that by the unaided sight it has all the characters of fibro-plastic membrane, similar to that thrown out in true inflammatory croup, but softer and soddened by sanious escudation, and that under the microscope it exhibits the ordinary elements of such structures as fibrils and corpuscules. The fungus described by Dr. Laycock is, he says, the "oïdium albicans," a parasite found also in the patches of aphthæ, and which is also discoverable in the secretions of the mouth in other diseases, so that it would be no unfair inference to conclude that it must be looked on as an accidental secondary phenomena, rather than as an exciting cause of the disease.

Whatever may be the cause, however, there is one common peculiar characteristic exudation in all forms of diphtheria, found in the pathological anatomy of the disease. This exudation in found equally in the mouth, in the soft palate, the lining of the cheeks, the tonsils, pharynx, the nose, the larynx, trachea, membrane of the eye, skin, &c., &c. It is not found, according to the Memoirs of M. Empis and M. Isambert, in the œsophagus or stomach, nor in any of those numerous surfaces defended from the action or influence of atmospheric air. A matter which, if perfectly true, would give rise to much discussion, how far the influence of the atmosphere promotes or modifies diphtheritic inflammation. If the excudation is raised from the parts which it covers, it will be found adherent at points, from which either more or less hæmorrhage generally ensues, and another very distinguishing character of the disease is, that those surfaces covered by the excudation are not found to be ulcerated; are free from any breach of continuity; and have merely a congestive appearance of various degrees of intensity. This, however, is not applicable to all forms of the disease, especially as to situation, for a loss of substance has been noticed in the tonsils and pharynx, and in the cheeks the subjacent tissue has been found "scooped out into a large ulcer, with raised violet coloured edges,"—but this alone has been observed in the cheeks, and seems to be the rule here, as it is in other places the exception; and this peculiar form Rilliet and Barthez have applied the term of "ulcero-membranous stomatitis." Though many able and conscientious men have applied themselves to microscopic observations on the nature of the diphtheritic membrane, still a great variety of opinions seems to exist; however, the elements which will be found most usually to be present are, mollecular particles; matted epithelium cells of all kinds and shapes; pus, and blood cells; and these are arranged in layers, united by accretion so as to form a membranous deposit.

This membrane varies in thickness according to situation, from one-tenth of an inch or less to a much greater depth, and may be either hard, soft, dry, moist,—rapidly changing colour and structure under the influence of putrescence, and exhaling a disagreeable to an insufferable fœtor.

The chemical character or composition of this membrane is, I believe, coagulated albumen, modified by the admixture of local secretion.

It now is a question of importance, what are the specialities and alliances of the disease, and on this subject there is a great diversity of opinion; as many writers affirm it is only a variety of ordinary sore throat; that its fatality and intensity are influenced by peculiar depressed conditions of the vital powers, and anti-hygienic circumstances, in which the poorer classes are placed or surrounded by; that, in fact, it bears that relation to ordinary angina that typhoid pneumonia does to acute inflammation of the lungs.

Some regard it allied to scarlatina, and Drs. Copland and West speak of it as a variety of croup, assuming its characteristics from some peculiar epidemic element, and the fortuitous influences of atmospheric and hygienic conditions. Others, again, professing close investigation, fail to discover any similarity in the disease with those we have been accustomed to see. The epidemic croup spoken of by Copland is nothing more or less than the Diphtherite of Brettoneau.

It would, however, I find, occupy too much time to trace out the distinctive characters of difference which exists between this disease and croup, scarlatina, angina, and other diseases; and as I have spoken before of the peculiarities or specialities of diphtheria, I will now make a few remarks on that which is of much interest and anxiety to the public, namely, whether or not it is infectious; and on this point, too, I find that opinions vary, though, perhaps, the majority are for the affirmative. It is generally admitted to be infectious—by some only to a limited degree—and that its career may be much influenced by sanitary precautions. This is all we know about it; for its invasion, like all other epidemic visitations, will assume a mild, malignant, or fatal type, in proportion to certain indescribable collateral causes.

It is certain that in some localities, and among some families diphtheria has been mild and tractable; the diseased membrane easily detached, and the patients have not suffered that prostration and fearful debility exhibited among ill-fed residents of badly-ventilated and stench-surrounded habitations; so that it may be fairly said, that such conditions are owing to the favourable circumstances of the one class, and the misery and wretchedness of the other. Having now, as far as I can think of, or imagine, noticed the several points deserving of attention, I will, as briefly as possible, conclude with the *symptoms* and *treatment*.

Many authors describe certain forms of diphtheria, and divide it into simple, croupal, and malignant; detailing the symptoms of each, and describing the remedies best suited for such division. I will not, however, follow them in this arrangement, but confine myself to the different symptoms of the disease, as it appeared in England, in a more general, but I hope no less comprehensive way. As its attacks have been more particularly directed against the young, we will suppose the patient a child, who, at first, appears but slightly indisposed—in fact, running about, and, with the exception of slight difficulty in swallowing, scarcely making a complaint, so that the parents are thrown completely off their guard as to the terrible consequences which so soon follow: vomiting and rigors soon set in, with great prostration, at once making it apparent that the system had been affected by some overpowering morbific agency. If the throat is now looked to in the early part, it will present a condition varying with the insensity of the attack, and the tonsils, soft palate, &c., are seen to be merely red and œdematous. In a few hours, however, after the first symptoms of general disturbance, a careful examination will discover small white patches on the tonsils, and sometimes not larger than a split pea, but sufficient indications of the danger at hand.

These small patches are the diagnostics of the malady, and, if not specdily checked, spread over the whole soft palate, invading, too, with frightfully fatal effect, the trachea and longer bronchial tubes. In these severe cases, the throat will be found more tumid and vascular, and of a dusky character, like that of erysipelas, and the exudation will be found to have invaded the adjoining parts. But a brief period elapses then before the most distressing symptoms come on. There will either be an excited pulse with hot skin, or, in severer cases, a cold collapsed surface. Swallowing becomes much more difficult and painful, so that the child refuses to make the attempt, either with food or physic, and thus in many cases obviates the benefit of treatment.

If, from persuasion or force, the child should make the attempt, the scene presented is described as fearfully painful; a wild stare and a gasp for breath is the consequence, while the food or physic is violently ejected from both mouth and nostrils. The case is now a desperate one. The child, weakened by its inability to take food, and distressed by fruitless attempts to swallow saliva, and other secretions; the whole of the throat invaded by a false and putrefying membrane; the breath, from being simply offensive, becomes so horribly disgusting, that the most tender parent can scarcely approach her child without a feeling of repulsion; and the external parts of the neck swell, offering still more opposition, and increasing the difficulty of swallowing.

A peculiar croupy sound may now attend the breathing, the difficulty of which increases with rapid fearful strides, the diphtheritic exudation has seized the larynx and trachea, and as such cases are almost inevitably fatal, symptoms of asphyxia soon appear, to lend a merciful aid in closing the scene.

The face gets livid, the skin cold and covered with petechia, the pulse becomes indistinct, and still the little sufferer may struggle on for hours, fighting hard with death and for breath, imploring to be left to die, and in this frightfully distressing state throwing itself violently about, even to within half-an-hour of dissolution.

This may be taken as an illustration of the severest forms of diphtheria, as typical of it in its most aggravated intensity; but in other cases, when there is a fatal termination, the symptoms are much more slow, and reach their acclimation with more measured and cautious determination.

In some instances the throat symptoms yield to treatment, and the child seems exempt from future danger, when suddenly croupy breathing will set in, and in a few hours all hope is gone. Such deceptive cases are not rare; death has taken place in four or five hours after such sudden invasions, or the little sufferers may linger as many days. A child may sit up, eat, drink, and laugh; hope beams upon the delighted parent, with a fond anticipation of a speedy recovery and rescue from the cold touch of death; but scarcely has such a genial feeling touched the heartstrings, when the stridulous breathing returns, the fond hopes of the morrow are turned to deep despair, and a few short hours closes the mortal scene.

But it must not be supposed that diphtheria always declares itself with this frightful intensity, this deceptive career. On the contrary when mild from the onset, or combatted by appropriate treatment, it loses very much of its intensity, its distressing effects. The progress of the membrane is arrested, the subjacent parts assume their natural colour and appearance, the pulse improves, and all unfavourable symptoms disappear, and so it is in numerous instances.

But it must be borne in mind that these favourable changes are slow and uncertain in their stages, even when once set in, and that convalescence or recovery may be retarded for many weeks or months. The duration of the disease is various; it may be fatal in forty-eight hours or continue for two or three weeks, and then prove fatal from pure exhaustion or the supervention of other disease, or long after all the active symptoms have subsided.

Hemiphlegia has been observed to follow, together with paralysis of the muscles of deglutition, and other effects I need not now particularise. In favourable cases recovery may be looked for in four or five days, when shreds of membrane will be expectorated, the swallowing improved, and a general amelioration of symptoms follow. Even though there may have been decidedly croupal symptoms, the false membrane has been ejected with great and immediate relief.

The *treatment* has been, from the novelty of the disease and its appalling severity, very varied, and until lately nothing like unanimity or regularity prevailed.

At first, or with Bretonneau, an active course was pursued; leeches and blisters to the angles of the jaws were followed by rapid mercurialisation, and indeed this latter was considered the sheet anchor of treatment on the outbreak of the disease at Tours.

Dr. William Conolly, who then resided there, used it with much success in cases, and lauded it so highly that French practitioners quickly followed his plan; even now in England it is sometimes adopted by some practitioners, but such a course, considering the asthenic nature of the disease, is not defensible either in theory or practice.

A tonic and stimulating treatment is advisable, nay, demanded, from the very onset; and I will but point to those remedies which have been found most useful and beneficial. Quinine, tincture of the sesqui-chloride of iron, and chlorate of potash, are all recommended, and have each decided advocates, and it is a matter of indifference which of these tonics are used, provided the strength of the patient can be sustained; but I think the greatest preference is given to, and confidence reposed in, the preparation of iron. The dose is from ten to fifteen drops in water every two, three, or four hours; or, from four to eight grains of the chlorate of potash may be given in some bitter infusion, combined with from two to five drops of diluted hydro-chloric acid, in the same given time. Wine and nourishing diet must be given *ad libitum*, even forced on the child; and if all other efforts fail to get the child to take such, injections of brandy, milk, broth, beef tea, and quinine; many of these will sustain life, which would, otherwise, become extinguished. With respect to local applications to the fauces, at the onset, nitrate of silver will be serviceable, either solid or in solution, of thirty grains or more to the ounce. Some, however, think the free application of it does harm, adds to the mischief; and depend upon the sesqui-chloride of iron applied with a camel-hair brush, and used as a gargle in the proportion of two drachms to eight ounces of water.

Beaufoy's solution of the chloride of soda is much extolled as a gargle, when the fœtor of breath is very offensive, and may be used one drachm to the six ounces. The energy of the treatment will, however, depend on individual cases, and be influenced by several circumstances I cannot here describe. In many cases rest in bed, mild nourishment, or warm fomentations, or poultice to the neck, with the use of the iron gargle will be all that are necessary; but even in the mildest cases the greatest care and watchfulness is required until a positive check to the progress of the disease has taken place. It has been questioned whether tracheotomy should be resorted to when there is the croupal complication, but I believe the idea is much doubted, for at this time the patient may and probably is, sinking from a blood infection which has reached the limits compatible with life, and is quite sufficient in itself to destroy it.

An emetic of ipecacuanha in any early stage, and especially that of croupal diphtheria, is much recommended, with gentle laxative medicines.

Many other applications, both locally and internally, are spoken of; but I prefer to speak of those only which have been found most efficacious, and reasonable. In terminating this paper I think I cannot do better than refer to the "*Lancet* Report" for the propositions therein contained, by way of summary.

I. Diphtheria is a specific complaint, as seen in its origin, *progress*, *extension*, character of the exudation, local manifestation, influence, manner of termination, and sequences.

II. It is often confounded, and not, in my opinion, without some grounds, with angina, and gangrenous cynanche.

III. It is propagated by infection and contagion; it is both epidemic and sporadic in its invasion, and remarkable for its severity in the centres of population.

IV. It presents three varieties; viz., simple, croupal, and malignant, the prognosis of which is favourable, unfavourable, and most unfavourable.

V. The treatment should include the local applications of nitrate of silver, sesquichloride of iron, Beaufoy's solution of the chloride of sodium, and hydrochloric acid. The internal remedies are emetics, mild laxatives, tincture of sesquichloride of iron, and chlorate of potash.

VI. Tracheotomy is questionable in the second and third stages of the croupal form, and leeches, blistering, and bleeding should be avoided.

VII. The means of prevention, besides careful hygienic measures, as ventilation, &c.; must also include the daily inspection of the throat, where the epidemic type prevails—a matter of the greatest importance, as experience has very fully shown, and the early isolation of the person as soon as attacked—a precaution hardly less necessary.

W. BELL.

Compbelltown, 2nd August.

EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—There is, perhaps, no question of late that has more occupied the public mind than that of education, and certainly none more worthy of serious consideration. To every right-minded parent the education of his family is a duty most sacred—not merely because the temporal and eternal well being of his children (in a great measure) depend upon the proper discharge of that duty, but also that he feels this duty to be one of the great talents which God has committed to his care, and for the abuse or neglect of which he will certainly call him into judgment.

Lately I have read many articles on education, and in reference to a general system, so much spoken and written of in this country, I have come to this conclusion:—That of all the difficult employments that could possibly be given to a man of genius and ability, would be the task of producing a general system of education adapted to the wants and wishes of all. For my part, I am content to leave this question alone, feeling convinced that it has already distracted wiser heads than mine.

I have long been of opinion that the successful education of children does not depend so much on the system as upon the manner in which that system is carried out; and, although I am decidedly in favour of the Denominational system of education in preference to the National, yet, in some instances, I should prefer sending my children to the National school—not that I prefer the system, but that I give preference to the teacher, as being a man better adapted to train the youthful mind, both secularly and religiously.

To the education of youth (successfully) two distinct teachers are absolutely necessary, who will both work together—the teacher at school—and the parent at home. The school teacher may work until he is blind, and especially at the moral training of his pupil, unless the parent is a co-worker with him at home. But if the teacher and parent are agreed—and both work in such a way as that the exertions of the one shall not counteract the exertions of the other, the good work is almost sure to be successfully accomplished, let the system be what it may.

It has often been remarked that the clergy of each denomination to which the scholars belong—should be entrusted with the religious education of the children of the National schools. But this I conceive to be one of the greatest mistakes that could possibly be made. True, the clergy (if they had time) might assist; but I contend that without the careful assistance of the parent, the united efforts of teacher and clergy—aye, and Sabbath-school to boot—would prove insufficient to accomplish the work. If the parent is fully alive to his responsibility for the religious training of his child—then the question as to which school he is trained in, is but a secondary consideration. Whereas, if the parent is not engaged in the work, no system could, in my opinion, be introduced that would accomplish the great and desired end.

Before proceeding further, I would remark, that here lies all the difficulty with which our educational philosophers have to contend. I have said "if" the parent is fully alive to his responsibility. Alas! there lies the difficulty, and I see no way of removing it—save one, and that is to set up night schools over all the country, and enforce by law (where practicable) that the parents of those children who are without either secular or religious education attend—the father one night, and the mother the next, until such time as they are fully alive to their responsibility (both to God and man) for the proper education of their offspring. I am aware there are difficulties in way of carrying out this plan, and perhaps one of the greatest would be the managing of the elder children; yet, it seems to me possible that this might be accomplished by care and kindness.

As for myself, in looking for a school for my children, I do not trouble my head (much) as to whether the school is a National or a Denominational one. It is to the teacher I look more particularly. Is he a man of honour and ability? A man who fears God, and works righteousness? If so, my children will be safe in his hands, although he be the teacher of a National school. But if, on the other hand, the teacher of my favourite school—the Denominational, be a man wanting in ability or adaptation, or whose religious qualifications consist of but little more than the profession of a sound creed, then that is not the man into whose hands I would entrust the training of the members of my family, even although he were the representative of the institution which, of the two, I prefer.

I would ask how it is that the children connected with the various places of worship—who are trained in the Sabbath-schools, year after year—do not make greater progress in the knowledge and development of Christianity? Some have said it is because many of the teachers are not qualified for the work in which they are engaged. Be that as it may, that is not the primary cause. It is because the parents of those children, during the week, do not sufficiently assist the teachers, by preparing the children for the duties of the Sabbath-school, and, in many instances, the teaching inculcated by the parent is in direct opposition to that imparted by the Sabbath-school teacher. I say again—establish night schools, and compel the parents to attend; and, in due time, they will discover that what is good for the child is also good for the nurse.

I am, &c.,

R. S.

Goulburn, 26th July.

A VOLUNTEER CORPS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The war in Europe, although by present accounts confined to Austria, France, and Sardinia, will in all probability, by her complicated relations with those countries, ultimately draw into its vortex the mother country, and it therefore gives rise to the most serious considerations here as to our safety from and preparations for the risk of invasion.

The large French garrison and fleet at New Caledonia, which could in a few days be in Port Jackson, and, with our present diminished forces, achieve an easy victory over us, render it imperative that some immediate steps should be taken to incorporate the citizens either as militia or volunteers.

This should be done in such a manner as to secure not only a large numerical strength, but a body properly equipped and disciplined, and to obtain these advantages it would be necessary to pursue a very different system to that which prevailed here during the Russian war, when a miserable parsimony prevented the good will and energy of the various volunteer corps from being properly fostered and developed, and eventually led to their disbanding in disgust.

Not only should weapons, equipments, and uniforms be supplied by the Government, but also rations while on duty. Many persons could then attend who would otherwise be prevented by their limited means.

Under able and experienced officers the men would rapidly acquire an efficiency which would set at defiance the unjust ridicule that too much prevailed during the former movement for purposes of defence, and the city would be placed in a position of greater security.

Application should also be made by the mail of the month to the Imperial Government for such additional forces as would place us more on an equality with our warlike neighbours, and the mistaken policy of the Cowper Ministry in reducing the military establishment be retrieved by wiser arrangements for the future.

I have ventured upon bringing this subject to your notice from a deep impression of its vast importance, and trust that in more able hands it may meet with that development its urgency requires.

A CITIZEN.

August 4th.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Your correspondent of to-day, "Revenue," "to prevent an erroneous impression which may be conveyed by a statement from one of your correspondents" of yesterday ("Giles Apricot"), relative to the new export regulations, furnishes some counter-statements which I shall have no difficulty in showing are deserving of a rather more emphatic designation than merely erroneous impressions."

But the quarrel, if not a pretty one, shall, at any rate, be a short one. Yesterday, I hazarded statements; to-day, I furnish proofs which, without much trouble, will enable your readers to judge between the belligerents.

"Revenue:" says "As the regulations do not strictly come in force until Monday next, your correspondent is rather premature in his remarks." Is he? let us see. On the 19th ultimo, as Custom-house documents will show, I shipped 250 boxes of scented orange pekoe, on the Wonga Wonga, for Melbourne, but not before a twenty-four hours' notice was demanded and enforced. Yet "Revenue" has the assurance to allege that the regulations that were in full force and feather upwards of a fortnight ago, do not come into strict force till next Monday! But of this same shipment allow me to add, that it would have been made by a prior opportunity, had it not been that this twenty-four hours' notice stood in the way and prevented it. Yet "Revenue" alleges that a special provision is made for urgent cases, telegrams from Melbourne, &c. Why then was not the benefit of this special provision available a fortnight since? Simply, because it was not in existence. It may be, and probably is so now; for, thank goodness, exceedingly silly regulations are very liable to rapid modification, if not to total abrogation; and, to be candid, "Revenue" has every apology in the world for attempting to lick his bantling into better shape; and charity forbids me to enquire if in the item "Revenue" is altogether ingenuous.

Again, "Revenue" says the exporter is required to give notice at any hour the day previous (and not twenty-four hours, as stated by your correspondent). Another modification. I distinctly affirm that in answer to my first application, I was told over and over again, "We must have twenty-four hours' notice;" the words, *ipsissima verba*, were repeated over and over again, *iter, iter, iterumque, usque ad nauseam*, and as I have before said, the shipment was made in accordance with the demand made.

Finally, "Revenue" has the kindness to charge me with mistifying; but surely this must be a dodge anticipatory and preventative of a smashing *tu quoque*. Who the better deserves the compliment, let your readers judge. My statements are supported by documents that can neither be gainsayed, annihilated, nor suppressed; whilst "Revenue" proves that either he is ignorant of the matter in dispute (in which case he shows himself to be a meddler, not entitled to interfere), or, knowing the truth, he deems it expedient to trifle with it. "Revenue" is welcome to either branch of the alternative.

But after all, Sir, I believe I may be chargeable with some slight degree of mistification with reference to the subscription of my former communication, but this shall be at once rectified, by apprising you that "Giles Apricot" is, Sir, against all comers,

WILLIAM JAMES.

2nd August.

ASSESSMENT RATES.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Through the medium of your journal, you have rendered much service to the country, relative to the establishment and management of the Municipal Councils; yet much more remains to be done. You would oblige many of your readers if you could state the signification of the terms in the Act "a fair annual value?" In the country townships there are plots of land not built upon, which are rented for grazing and other purposes. Is such annual rent to be taken as the basis of assessment?

ENQUIRER.

August 2nd.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The assertion in the leading article in this morning's issue of your journal, to the effect, that, in the event of Mr. Parkes' election being declared void, Mr. Kemp would be declared the "sitting member," suggests a rather "knotty point," viz., should Mr. Parkes, in anticipation of an adverse report from the committee of elections, send his resignation to the Governor-General, before the Assembly meets, would his Excellency not be bound to issue a fresh writ forthwith, and if so, what becomes of Mr. Kemp's petition, and how can he obtain his right to be declared the "sitting member."

Sydney, 4th August.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE GLEBE.—A proclamation appears in the *Government Gazette* constituting the Glebe Municipality, the limits whereof to be as follows:—Commencing at the junction of the Newtown Road with the Parramatta Road, and bounded on the east by Bay-street, northerly, to Blackwattle Swamp Cove; on the north and west by the waters of Port Jackson, and by Johnstone's Creek, upwards, to the Parramatta Road; and by that road, easterly, to Bay-street aforesaid; to be designated "the Municipality of the Glebe." Also, by succeeding proclamation, James Pemell, Esq., is appointed the first Returning-officer; the first meeting of electors to take place at the Glebe on Monday, 22nd instant.

MUNICIPALITY OF WOLLONGONG.—The first quarterly meeting of the Council took place at noon on Monday last. Mr. Fairs and Mr. Lambert attended to audit the accounts. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed. The balance sheet showed that the expenses of the Corporation up to the end of July were £158 12s. 10d., and the receipts during the same period £10 10s., leaving a balance deficiency of £148 2s. 10d. Alderman Lott moved, "That the funds of the Corporation should be kept in the E. S. and A. Chartered Bank." Alderman Haworth moved as an amendment that the funds be kept at the Commercial Bank, which was seconded by Alderman Wilshire, and finally carried by the casting vote of the Mayor, after considerable discussion. Alderman Waring moved—"That the Government be applied to for its sanction to borrow £4000." Alderman Macdonnell seconded the motion, which was carried by 8 to 1, when the Council adjourned.—*Illawarra Mercury.*

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VOLCANIC FORMATIONS AND PHÆNOMENA OF THE PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND.

On the 24th of last June, Dr. Hochstetter, geologist on board the Austrian frigate Novara, delivered by special request, a lecture on the geology of the Province of Auckland, to the members of the Mechanics' Institute there. It has since been printed, for general information, as an official report, in the Provincial Government *Gazette*. The lecture itself, however, is of too great length for publication in our columns *in extenso*. We therefore confine our quotations to the most generally interesting portion of it, namely, that relating to the hot springs and volcanic formations of the province. These, from their great extent, and the remarkable and beautiful phænomena connected with them, render the Northern Island of New Zealand, one of the most interesting parts of the world.

Having very fully described the tertiary sedimentary formations which characterise Auckland, the learned lecturer proceeded to say:—

Lofty trachytic peaks covered with perpetual snow, a vast number of smaller volcanic cones presenting all the varied characteristics of volcanic systems, and a long line of boiling springs, fumaroles, and solfataras, present an almost unbounded field of interest and, at the same time, a succession of magnificent scenery.

It is only through a long series of volcanic eruptions, extending over the tertiary and post-tertiary periods, that the Northern Island has attained its present form. It would be a difficult task to point out the ancient form of the antipodean archipelago, the site of which is now occupied by the islands of New Zealand. I must confine myself to a simple indication of the events which have given this country the form it was found to have by the South Sea Islanders on their arrival, many centuries ago, from the Samoan group—a form in all main respects the same as is now before our eyes.

The first volcanic eruptions were submarine, consisting of vast quantities of trachytic lava, breccia, tuff, obsidian, and pumice-stone, which, flowing over the bottom of the sea, formed an extensive submarine volcanic plateau. The volcanic action continuing, the whole mass was upheaved above the level of the sea, and new phenomena were developed. The eruptions going on in the air instead of under the sea, lofty cones of trachytic and phonolithic lava of ashes and cinders were gradually formed. These eruptions, breaking through the original submarine layers of trachytic lava, breccia, and tuff, raised them, and left them, as we now find them, forming a more or less regular belt round the central cones, and having a slight inclination from the centre outwards. These belts I shall have occasion to refer to under the name of "tuff-craters," or "cones of tuffs," or "craters of elevation." In the course of time the volcanic action decreased, and we must now imagine that tremendous earthquakes occurred—that parts of the newly-formed crust gave way and fell in, forming vast chasms and fissures, which are now occupied by the lakes, hot springs, and solfataras.

Thus we now find in the central part of the Northern Island an extensive volcanic plateau of an elevation of 2000 feet, from which rise two gigantic mountains, Tongariro and Ruapahu. They are surrounded by many smaller cones, as Pihanga, Kakaramea, Kahuua, Rangitukua, Puke Onake, Hauhanga. The natives have well named these latter "the wives and children of the two giants, Tongariro and Ruapahu;" and they have a legend to the effect, that a third giant, named Taranaki, formerly stood near these two—but quarrelling with his companions about their wives, was worsted in combat, and forced to fly to the west coast, where he now stands in solitary grandeur, the magnificent snow-capped beacon of Mount Egmont (8270 feet). These are the three principal trachytic cones of the Northern Island.

By far the grandest and loftiest of the three is Ruapahu, whose truncated cone, standing on a basis of about 25 miles in diameter, attains a height of 9 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea—about 3000 feet of which is covered with glaciers and perpetual snow. Ruapahu, like Taranaki, is extinct. Tongariro alone can be said to be active. I was enabled to distinguish five craters on Tongariro, three of which are to a certain extent active. Steam is always issuing from them, and the natives state that from the principal crater, called Ngaurhoe, on the top of the highest cone of eruption (7500 feet), occasional eruptions of black ashes and dust take place, accompanied with loud subterranean noises. I may remark, that the shape of the cone is changing, the western side, for instance, having, during the great earthquake at Wellington, in 1854, fallen in, so that the interior of the crater is now visible from the higher points in the Tuhua district on the Upper Whanganui. The remarkable fact that snow does not rest upon some of the upper points of the Tongariro system, while the lower ones are covered all the winter through, shows that those parts are of a high temperature.

I had no opportunity myself of ascending Tongariro, but I have met with the following interesting account of an ascent of the highest cone of eruption by Mr. H. Dyson, which was communicated to the *New Zealander* by A. S. Thomson, M.D. He says:—"In the month of March, 1851, a little before sunrise I commenced my ascent alone, from the north-western side of the Rotoaire lake. I crossed the plain and ascended the space to the northward of the Whanganui river. Here I got into a valley covered with large blocks of scoriæ, which made my progress very difficult. At the bottom of the valley runs the Whanganui river. After crossing the river, which at this place was then not more than a yard broad, I had to ascend the other side of the valley, which, from the unequal nature of the ground, was very tedious, and I kept onwards as straight as I could for the top of the mountain. At last I came to the base of the cone, around which there were large blocks of scoria which had evidently been vomited out of the crater, and had rolled down the cone. The most formidable part of my journey lay yet before me, namely the ascent of the cone, and it appeared to me from the position where I stood that it composed nearly one-fourth of the total height of the mountain. I cannot say at what angle the cone lies, but I had to crawl up a considerable portion of it on my hands and feet, and as it is covered with loose cinders and ashes, I often slid down again several feet. There was no snow on the cone or the mountain, unless in some crevices to which the sun's rays did not penetrate. There was not on the cone any vegetation, not even the long wiry grass which grows in scanty patches up to the very base of the cone. The ascent of the cone took me, I should think, four hours at least; but as I had no watch, it is possible, from the laborious occupation I was at, that the ascent of the cone looked longer than it was. But whether it was three hours or four that I was clambering up the cone, I recollect I hailed with delight the mouth of the great chimney up which I had been toiling. The sun had just begun to dip, and I thought it must be about 1 p.m., so that I had ascended the mountain from the Rotoaire Lake in about eight hours. I must confess, as I had scarcely any food with me that I kept pushing on at a good pace. On the top of Tongariro I expected to behold a magnificent prospect, but the day was now cloudy and I could see no distance. The crater is nearly circular, and from afterwards measuring with the eye a piece of ground about the same size, I should think it was six hundred yards in diameter. The lip of the crater was sharp; outside there was almost nothing but loose cinders and ashes; inside of the crater there were large overhanging rocks of a pale yellow colour, evidently produced by the sublimation of sulphur. The lip of the crater is not of equal height all round, but I think I could have walked round it. The southern side is the highest, and the northern, where I stood, the lowest. There was no possible way of descending the crater. I stretched out my neck and looked down the fearful abyss which lay gaping before me, but my sight was obstructed by large clouds of steam or vapour, and I don't think I saw thirty feet down. I dropped into the crater several large stones, and it made me shudder to hear some of them rebounding as I supposed from rock to rock,—of some of the stones thrown in I heard nothing. There was a low murmuring sound during the whole time I was at the top, such as you hear at the boiling springs at Rotomahana and Taupo, and which is not unlike the noise heard in a steam engine room when the engine is at work. There was no eruption of water or ashes during the time I was there, nor was there any appearance that there had been one lately. I saw no lava which had a recent appearance; notwithstanding all this, I did not feel comfortable where I stood in case of an eruption. The air was not cold—the ascent had made me hot—but I had time to cool, for I remained at the crater nearly an hour. At about two p.m., I commenced my descent by the same way that I ascended. A fog or cloud passed over where I was, and caused me to lose my way for a short time. When descended I saw between Tongariro and Ruapahu a lake about a mile in diameter. I could see no stream flowing out of it on its western side. An extinct crater may also be seen near the base of Tongariro. It was almost dark before I reached the Whanganui river, and, although in strong condition and a good walker, I felt completely done up, and I fell asleep in a dry watercourse. The night was cold, but I slept soundly until daylight, when I immediately rose and continued my descent, and at 10 a.m. I reached my residence at Rotoaira, with the shoes almost torn off my feet."

As far as I can learn, Mr. Dyson, in 1851, and Mr. Bidwell, in 1839, are the only Europeans who have ascended the highest cone of Tongariro.

The difficulty of ascending Tongariro is still the same as when Dr. Thomson published the foregoing account. "It does," as he says, "not entirely arise from its height, or the roughness of the scoriæ, but from the hostility of the natives, who have made the mountain "tapu," or sacred, by calling it the backbone and head of their great ancestor. All travellers who have asked permission of the natives to ascend Tongariro have met with indirect refusals. The only way to get over this difficulty is to ascend the mountain unknown to the natives of the place, or even your own natives. Mr. Dyson did this, but his ascent was discovered by a curious accident. During his progress up the mountain he took for a time the little frequented path which leads along the base of Tongariro to Whanganui. A native returning from that place observed his foot-marks, and knew them to be those of a European. As he saw where the footsteps left the path, he, on his arrival at Rotoaire, proclaimed that a European was now wandering about alone on the sacred mountain of Tongariro. The natives immediately suspected it was Mr. Dyson, and they went to his house, waited his return, and took several things from him. He was now a suspected man, and his conduct was watched."

The second active crater of the Tongariro system, at the top of a lower cone north of Ngauruhoe, is called Ketetahi. According to the natives the first eruption of this crater took place simultaneously with the Wellington earthquake of 1854. From Taupo lake I saw large and dense volumes of steam, larger than those from Ngauruhoe, emerging from the Ketetahi crater. The third active point on the Tongariro system is a great Solfatara on the north-western slope of the range. The hot sulphurous springs of that solfatara are often visited by the natives on account of the relief they experience in respect to their cutaneous diseases.

A grand impression is made upon the traveller by those two magnificent volcanic cones,—Ruapahu, shining with the brilliancy of perpetual snow,—Tongariro, with its black cindercone capped with a rising cloud of white steam;—the two majestic mountains standing side by side upon a barren desert of pumice (called by the natives One-tapu), and the whole reflected as by a mirror by the waters of Lake Taupo.

Lake Taupo is twenty-two English miles long in the direction from te Terepa to Tapuaeharuru, and sixteen broad. This lake is surrounded by elevated pumice-stone plateaus, about 2000 feet above the sea, and 700 feet above the lake. The Waikato River, taking its rise from Tongariro, flows through the lake, traversing the pumice-stone plateaus on either side. In accordance with the names I have already proposed for the Middle and Lower Waikato Plains, the Taupo country will form the "Upper Waikato Basin."*

It is one of the most characteristic features in the structure of the Northern Island, that, from the shores of Taupo lake, an almost level pumice-stone plain—called Kaingaroa Plain—stretches at the foot of the East Cape Range, with a very gradual descent to the coast between Whakatane and Matata. A plain which, though now presenting a sterile appearance, will, I hope, at no distant day, be converted into fine grassy plains, capable of supporting large flocks of sheep.

In a similar way, a similar volcanic plateau, consisting of trachytic tuff and breccia, and various other volcanic rocks, stretches in a more northerly direction to the east coast, between Maketu and Tauranga, the farthest extremities of which reach even to the Auckland District. On one side of Hauraki Gulf the Coromandel range is covered with trachytic breccia, and again, on the west coast, the same rock forms the coast range from Manukau to Kaipara. This extensive plateau is intersected by many deep valleys, the sides of which are characterised by a succession of remarkable terraces. The same plateau is also broken in many places by more or less regular trachytic cones from 1000 to 3000 feet high. That you may become acquainted with the geological character of such mountains, I will mention several examples, the names of which are well known amongst European settlers. To this class of mountains belong Karioi, on the west coast, near Whaingaroa; Pirongia, on the Waipa; the regular cone of Kakepuku, between the Waipa and Waikato; Maungatautari, on the Waikato; Aroha, on the Waihou; Putauaki, or Mount Edgecombe, on the east coast; and many others. The only active mountain which belongs to this class is Whakari, or White Island, in the Bay of Plenty—a solfatara like the active crater of Tongariro.

Mr. David Burn, in his account of "A Trip to the East Cape," says:—"In about an hour after passing Flat Island, the snowy vapour upon White Island began to be discernible. By 1 p.m. we were in immediate contiguity with this remarkable island, passing quite close to its southern extremity. As we made our gradual approach, its aspect was of the most singular description. Except on its northern point, to which the sulphurious vapour does not seem to reach, it is utterly destitute of vegetation; there are patches of growing underwood; but in every other direction, the island is bald, bleak, and furrowed into countless deep-worn ravines. After we had passed a short distance to the eastward, the capacious basin of the crater, with its numerous geysers roaring and raging, exposed its sulphurous bosom to our eyes and nostrils. If the outer and western sides of White Island be blank and furrowed, its inner circle is chased, as it were, in a rare and picturesque manner,—the sides of the hills, from their lofty mountain summits to the base, being combed into innumerable longitudinal ridges of a florescent bronze of brilliant and variegated hue."

Of this island, Captain Drury, of H.M.S Pandora, gives the following description in the *New Zealand Pilot*:—"White Island, or Whakari, is about three miles in circumference, and 860 feet high. The base of the crater is one and a half miles in circuit, and level with the sea. In the centre is a boiling spring about 100 yards in circumference, sending volumes of steam full 2000 feet high in calm weather. Around the edges of the crater are numberless smaller geysers sounding like so many high pressure engines, and emitting steam with such velocity, that a stone thrown into the vortex would immediately be shot in the air. Here and there are lakes of sulphurous water, dormant; but the whole island is so heated as to make it difficult to walk. From the edges of the crater the scene below is only to be compared to a well dressed meadow of gorgeous green, with meandering streams feeding the boiling cauldron; but on approaching, we find this green to be the purest crystallised sulphur. No animal or insect breathes on this island—scarcely a limpet on the stones, and 200 fathoms will hardly reach the bottom within half a mile of its shores. Being under the lee of the island and in smooth water, Captain Bowden, in the most obliging manner, hove the steamer to, and lowering one of the quarter boats, conveyed us on shore to enjoy a personal inspection of this grand natural curiosity. There are two spots at which a landing may be effected, at the openings of the outer base of the crater; by a very little exertion in clearing away some of the boulders, the landing may be rendered perfectly easy; but although, this day, the water was smooth, still there was such a swell that judgment and caution were requisite to pick out a spot where best to escape the rollers that tumbled on the rough and broken beach. Never shall we forget the grand displays which we beheld in this sulphurous cauldron. Its paintings fresh from Nature's hand—its lake of gorgeous green—its roaring jets of stormy vapour—are things to be witnessed, difficult to be described; but surpassing all these, and as if their central attraction, there was a fountain, seemingly of molten sulphur, in active play, which shot a column of wide spreading green and gold into the scorching atmosphere. The beauty of this fountain was surpassing, and we were under the impression that from its energy, the volcano was more than commonly active in its workings. We were very circumspect in our approaches, as the surface in places was soft and yielding, and we knew not to what brimstone depths an unwary step might sink us. Our difficulty in walking, therefore, arose less from the heat, though that in places was great, than from the apprehension of sinking too far in the soft crustaceous surface, from which diminutive spouts of vapour would spit forth as if to resent our intrusion. Whenever we thought the ground at all doubtful, we sounded our way by hurling large stones to see what impression they would make, and we adventured or avoided proceeding accordingly. Time, to our great regret, would not admit of a minute exploration, but all the grand features of the island had passed under view. We looked in vain for the gorgeous meadow described by Captain Drury, but we had only to enlarge any of the numberless miniature vapour holes to obtain pure crystallised sulphur hot from the bakery, and at the same time to convert these holes into more active vapour jets. The streams that issued in various directions were of boiling heat, limpid and tasteless; but, though sulphur was everywhere strewn around, it did not appear to be in quantities sufficient for shipment. After an hour's stop we returned to our ship greatly delighted with the visit, and much indebted to our obliging captain for having put it in our power to enjoy it."

Mr. Heaphy has kindly furnished me with a map and views of this singularly interesting island.

If we take a wider view of the geological features and the physical outline of those just described high plains and plateaus consisting of regular layers of trachytic rocks, breccia, and tuff, we shall find that the steep cones of Ruapahu and Tongariro rise from the centre of a vast tuff cone of extremely gradual inclination, the basis of which occupies the whole country from shore to shore—from east to west, having a diameter of 100 sea miles, and forming the largest cone of tuffs, or in other words, the largest crater of elevation in the whole world.

The Hot Springs.

Intimately connected with the described volcanic phenomena of the active and extinct volcanic mountains, are the Solfataras, Fumaroles, and Hot Springs. They are found in a long series, stretching across the country in a N.N.E. direction, from the active crater Ngauruhoe in the Tongariro system, to the active crater of White Island (Whakari). They occupy the chasms and fissures to which I have already referred. There is only one other place in the world in which such a number of hot springs are found that have periodical outbursts of boiling water—that is in Iceland, the well-known *geysirs* of which are of precisely similar character to those in New Zealand. The *geysirs* or boiling fountains of Iceland, long celebrated for possessing this property in an extraordinary degree, have, indeed, strong rivals in the puias and ngawhas of New Zealand. Although there may be no single intermittent spring in New Zealand of equal magnitude with the great geysir in Iceland, yet in the extent of country in which such springs occur, in the immense number of them, and in the beauty and extent of the siliceous incrustations and deposits, New Zealand far exceeds Iceland.

In enumerating the principal of these phænomena, we may begin with—

1. The active craters of Tongariro, which are at present in the condition of solfataras that may be called the state of repose of active craters, and with the hot springs rising on the slope and at the base of that mountain.

2. We then pass on to the Takanu and Terapa springs, on the southern extremity of Taupo lake. The principal "puia" at Tokanu is called Pirori, an intermittent fountain, whose column of boiling water of two feet in diameter, sometimes reaches a height of more than forty feet.

3. On the opposite side of Taupo, at the northern extremity of the lake, we again meet with hot springs, and with a river of warm water called Waipahihi, which, rising in the extinct volcanic cone of Tauhara, falls, in a vapour-crowned cascade, into Taupo.

4. Descending from Taupo by the outlet of the Waikato we find, on the left bank, in the midst of a great number of pools of boiling mud, a fumarole called *Karapiti*, an enormous jet of high-pressure steam, escaping with such force as to produce a sound like letting-off the steam from huge boilers and as to eject to a great height sticks, or the like, thrown in by the curious traveller. On the right bank is another fumarole of similar character, called *Parakiri*.

5. About twenty-five miles below the outlet of the Waikato from Taupo, at the "pa" *Orakei-korako*, both banks of the rapidly-flowing river are perforated, in more than a hundred different places, by fumaroles and boiling springs, most of which are of the intermittent kind; and siliceous incrustations of beautiful colours decorate the banks of the river. *Temimi-a-Homaiterangi*—the principal geysir—throws up its large column of boiling water at intervals of about two hours to a height from 20 to 30 feet. An immense volume of steam succeeds the jet, and the water then suddenly sinks into the basin.

6. At Orakei-korako the line of hot springs crosses the Waikato, and continues along the foot of the very remarkable *Pairoa range* on the easterly side of the Waikota. The almost perpendicular western side of this range is caused by an immense "fault" in the volcanic plateau, corresponding to a deep fissure in the earth-crust, from which sulphureous acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphur and steam, are continually escaping, while huge bubbles of boiling ash-coloured mud are rising on the surface.

7. From the same range, the warm-water river *Waikite* takes its origin. On both sides are deep pools of boiling water, on the margins of which we discovered most beautiful ferns, hitherto unknown, one species belonging to the genus *Nephrolepis*, the other to the genus *Goneopteris*. These ferns are remarkable not only for their elegance, but also from the peculiar circumstances under which they exist, as they are always surrounded by an atmosphere of steam.

8. We now come to the well-known Rotomahana, the most wonderful of all the wonders of the Hot Springs district of New Zealand. I will not attempt to describe in a hasty lecture like this the beauties of this Faëry-land. Whoever has once had the happiness to look into the blue eyes of Otukapuarangi and Te Tarata can never forgot their charms; and whoever has stood beside the boiling surf of the Ngahapu basin will always retain a vivid impression of its terrors. The terraces of siliceous deposit on the shores of Rotomahana are unequalled in the world, nor is there any thing that even bears any resemblance to them.

9. On the Rotorua lake the intermittent boiling springs of Whaka-rewarewa are the most interesting. Whikite, the principal "ngawha," issues from the top of a siliceous cone some twenty feet high, and is surrounded by several smaller geysirs, boiling mud-pools, and solfataras. At intervals of considerable length, sometimes extending to many months, all these 'ngawhas' begin to play together and form a scene which must be most wonderful and beautiful.

The hot springs of Ohinemutu form agreeable bathing-places, the fame of which is already established.

10. The last in the line are the great solfataras on the pumice-stone plateau between Rotorua and Rotoiti, such as Tikitere and Ruahine.

I will now say a few words in explanation of these phenomena.

All the waters of the springs are derived from atmospheric moisture, which, falling on the high volcanic plateau, permeates the surface and sinks into fissures. Taupo—the axis of which corresponds with the line of the Hot Springs—may also be considered as a vast reservoir, from which the lower springs are supplied. The water, sinking into the fissures, becomes heated by the still-existing volcanic fires. High-pressure steam is thus generated, which, together with the volcanic gases, decompose the trachytic rocks. The soluble substances are thus removed by the water, which is forced up by the expansive force of the steam and by hydrostatic pressure, in the shape of boiling springs. The insoluble substances form a residuum of white or red fumarole clay, of which the hills at Terapa round Rotomahana and the Pairoa consist. All the New Zealand hot springs, like those of Iceland, abound in silica, and are to be divided into two distinct classes—the one *alkaline* and the other *acid*. To the latter belong the solfataras characterised by deposits of sulphur, and never forming intermittent fountains. All the intermittent springs belong to the alkaline class, in which are also included the most of the ordinary boiling springs. Sulphurets of sodium and potassium, and carbonates of potash and soda, are the solvents of the silica, which, on the cooling and evaporation of the water, is deposited in such quantities as to form a striking characteristic in the appearance of these springs.

Here I must leave this interesting subject. To enter more deeply into the theory of these phenomena would be out of place here. It may be, however, well to mention that numerous facts prove that the action which gives rise to the hot springs is slowly diminishing. I must also state my conviction that ere long these hot springs will be visited by many travellers, not only for the sake of their beauty and interest, but also for the medicinal virtues they have been proved to possess. Already many Europeans have bathed in, and derived benefit from the warm water at Orakeikorako and Rotomahana.

I am unwilling to omit the interesting legend current among the natives in reference to the origin of these hot springs. The legend, as told by Te Heuheu, the great chief on the Taupo lake, is the following:—The great chief Ngatiroirangi, after his arrival at Maketu at the time of the immigration of the Maories from Hawaiki, set off with his slave Ngauruhoe to visit the interior; and, in order to obtain a better view of the country, they ascended the highest peak of Tongariro. Here they suffered severely from cold, and the chief shouted to his sisters on Whakari (White Island) to send him some fire. This they did. They sent on the sacred fire they brought from Hawaiki, by the taniwhas Pupu and Te Haeata, through a subterranean passage to the top of Tongariro. The fire arrived just in time to save the life of the chief, but poor Ngauruhoe was dead when the chief turned to give him the fire. On this account the hole through which the fire made its appearance—the active crater of Tongariro—is called to this day by the name of the slave Ngauruhoe; and the sacred fire still burns within the whole underground passage along which it was carried from Whakari to Tongariro.

This legend affords a remarkable instance of the accurate observation of the natives, who have thus indicated the true line of the chief volcanic action in this island.

Having now described the older and more extensive volcanic phænomena of the interior, I proceed to notice the later phænomena of volcanic action in the immediate neighbourhood of Auckland.

The Auckland Volcanic District.

The Isthmus of Auckland is completely perforated by volcanic action, and presents a large number of true volcanic hills, which, although extinct and of small size, are perfect models of volcanic mountains. These hills—once the funnels out of which torrents of burning lava were vomited forth, and afterwards the strongholds of savage cannibals—are now the ornaments of a happy land, the home of peaceful settlers, whose fruitful gardens and smiling fields derive their fertility from the substances long ago thrown up from the fiery bowels of the earth.

My Geological Map of the Auckland District contains no less than sixty points of volcanic eruption within a radius of ten miles; the variety of which, together with the regularity of their formations, gives very great interest to this neighbourhood. The newer volcanic hills round Auckland are distinguished from the older ones in the interior, not only by their age, but by the different character of their lava — the older being trachytic, while the Auckland are all basaltic. I have not yet mentioned the difference between Trachyte and Basalt. I will therefore say a few words in explanation. The difference consists in the minerals of which the rocks are composed. Trachyte is composed of a mixture of glassy feldspar (Sanidin) and hornblende: obsidian and pumice-stone are the usual concomitants of trachytic lava. Basalt consists of a minutely-crystalline mass of feldspar mixed with augit: an admixture of greenish grains of Olivin is characteristic of basalt.

In order to gain a clear idea of the history of the Auckland Volcanoes, we must suppose that before the period in which the Auckland Isthmus was slowly raised above the level of the sea, a submarine volcanic action was already going on. The products of this submarine action are regular beds of volcanic ashes, which form highly interesting circular basins with strata always inclining from within, outwards. You will at once remember several striking examples which I can mention—as the Pupuki Lake on the North Shore; Orakei Bay in the Waitemata; Geddes's Basin (Hopua) at Onehunga; and the tidal basin (*Waimagoia*) at Panmure;—Pupuki Lake, believed to be bottomless, has been ascertained by Captain Burgess (who kindly sounded it at my request) to be only 28 fathoms. I call those basins and similar formations *tuff craters* or *tuff cones*. The excellence of the soil of Onehunga and Otahuhu is owing to the abundance of such formations, decomposed strata of which form the richest soil that can be met with. It is curious to observe how the shrewder amongst the settlers, without any geological knowledge, have picked out these tuff-craters for themselves, while those with less acute powers of observation have quietly sat down upon the cold tertiary clays.

After the submarine formation of the tuff-craters, the volcanic action continuing, the Isthmus of Auckland was slowly raised above the sea, and then the more recent eruptions took place, by which the cones of scoria, like Mount Eden, Mount Wellington, One Tree Hill, Mount Smart, Mount Albert, and Rangitoto were formed, and great outflowings of lava took place. Many peculiar circumstances, however, prove that those mountains have not been burning all simultaneously. It can easily be observed that some lava streams are of an older date than others. In general the scoria cones rise from the centre of the tuff-craters (Three Kings, Waitomokia, Pigeon Hill near Howick.) Occasionally, as in the instance of Mount Wellington, they break through the margin of the tuff-crater.

The Crater System of Mount Wellington is one of the most interesting in this neighbourhood, as beautifully shown by the large map, which Mr. Heaphy has kindly prepared for me from actual survey. There are craters and cones of evidently different ages. The result of the earliest submarine eruptions is a tuff-crater. The Panmure road passes through the tuff-crater, and the cutting through its brim exhibits beautifully the characteristic outward inclination of the beds of ashes, elevated from their former horizontal levels by the eruptions, which threw up the two minor crater cones south of the road—one of which is now cut into by a scoria quarry. After a comparatively long period of quiescence arose from the margin of the first crater system the great scoria-cone of Mount Wellington, from whose three craters large streams of basaltic lava flowed out in a westerly direction, extending north and south along the existing valleys of the country, one stream flowing into the old tuff-crater, and spreading round the bases of the smaller crater cones. The larger masses of these streams flowed in a south-westerly direction towards the Manukau, coming into contact with the older and long-before hardened lava streams of "One Tree Hill." The traveller on the Great South Road will observe about one mile east of the Harp Inn the peculiar difference in the colour on the road, suddenly changing from red to black, where the road leaves the older and more decomposed lava streams of One-tree Hill and passes on to the new and undecomposed lava streams of Mount Wellington. The farmers have been able to avail themselves of the decomposed lava surface, which is now beautifully grass-covered, but not of the stonefield of the newer Mount Wellington and Mount Smart streams.

The Caves at the "Three Kings," Pukaki, Mount Smart, Mount Wellington, &c., are the result of great bubbles in the lava streams—occasioned probably by the generation of gases and vapour as the hot mass rolled onward over marshy plains. These bubbles broke on their thinnest part, the roof, and the way into the caves is always directly downward.

Examples of every gradation may be seen—from the simple tuff-crater without any cone, to those which are entirely filled up by the scoria cones. Especially interesting are those which may be said to represent the middle state, in which there is a small cone standing like an island in a large tuff-crater, and surrounded by either water or swamp. Perhaps the most perfect specimens of this kind occur at Otahua, and near Captain Haultain's, a map of which, from actual measurement, has been prepared by Mr. W. Boulton. You need not be alarmed when I tell you that even the very spot on which we are assembled is the centre of an old tuff-crater, from which fiery streams once issued, and which has thrown out its ashes towards the hill on which the barracks stand. In order to account for these various shapes, it must be borne in mind that the cones of scoria were once higher, but on the cessation of volcanic action they sunk down in cooling, and some entirely disappeared.

That the Auckland volcanoes were, in the true sense of the word, "burning mountains," is proved not only by the lava streams, which are immense in comparison to the size of the cones, but also from the pear-shaped volcanic bombs which, ejected from the mountain in a fluid state, have received their shape from their rotatory motion through the air. That the eruptions of the Auckland volcanoes have been of comparatively recent date, is shown by the fact that the ashes everywhere occupy the surface, and that the lava-streams have taken the course of the existing valleys. This is beautifully exemplified by the probably simultaneous lava-streams of Mount Eden, the Three Kings, and Mount Albert, which, flowing through a contracted valley, meet altogether—on the Great North Road—and form *one* large stream to the shore of the Waitemata, terminating on the well-known long reef west of the Sentinel Rock. But many thousand years may have passed since Rangitoto, which is probably the most recent of the Auckland volcanoes, was in an active state.

I have been frequently asked whether it is true, as a countryman of mine who some years ago travelled in New Zealand is said to have told the European settlers, that New Zealand is a pleasant country, but that they had come a thousand years too soon. In answer to this I have to remark that any one who knows anything of geological science must be aware, that "a thousand years" is an almost inappreciable space of time in reference to geological changes. And I would rather say, that it would have been better for New Zealand if it had been colonised a thousand years ago, as there would then have been no cause for the discussion of the "Land Question."

The materials which I have accumulated during my six months' sojourn in New Zealand will, I expect, require several years of labour to prepare for publication; and, unless the war which now threatens my own country should unhappily interfere to prevent the completion of the peaceful scientific undertaking of the expedition to which I belong, it will give me great pleasure to forward to Auckland copies of our publications respecting New Zealand, accompanied by an atlas, containing the maps and other illustrations.

In concluding this lecture I cannot omit the opportunity of saying a few words of farewell to the inhabitants of this province. Now that I am on the point of leaving Auckland I turn in memory to the hour in which I made up my mind to leave my friends on board the frigate Novara, and to remain for awhile in New Zealand. I can assure you it was an hour of great anxiety, but I am glad to say I have never regretted the decision to which I with so much difficulty brought myself. Having received assistance in my labours from all sides, I have arrived at results which have afforded me much satisfaction, and which I hope will not be without good fruit to the present and future inhabitants of this province. Having at first felt some difficulty in making up my mind to remain, I now feel a similar difficulty in leaving. Home-ties, however, are drawing me homewards, and I must quit the country in which I have spent so many happy days. In parting, I have one request to make—that you will remember me as kindly as I will remember you; and I have one wish—which is for the prosperity of the colony of New Zealand, and the advancement of the province of Auckland.

* The following positions of some of the principal points in the Upper Waikato Basin, as they result from my observations, may be of interest:—

	Lat. S.	Lon. E. fm. Gr.
Ruapahu Centre	39° 1'	175° 35'
Tongariro, Ngauruhoe Crater	38° 54'	17[illegible]° 41'
Waikato, entrance into Taupo Lake	38° 42'	175° 45'
" outlet from Taupo Lake	38° 40'	176° 2'
Pukawa, Te Heu's Pa on the shore of Taupo	38° 4[illegible]'	175° 45'

MAITLAND RACES.

(From the Maitland Mercury.)

Second Day, Wednesday.

The weather yesterday was a vast improvement upon that of the first day. A large number assembled early in the morning. The change was, however, rather unfavourable for the horses, the liquid slush of Monday having acquired the tenacity and viscidity that could not fail to tell upon the running.

There was much interest in the contests of this day, especially in the last race. The Ladies' Purse was won by Cossack, the favourite, Mirzetta coming in second. The Prince of Wales Stakes was for some distance well raced by all the horses, but the contest soon lay between Akbar and Lord Raglan. Lord Raglan, which had been the predicted winner, was beaten, and Akbar the actual winner was then sold for £63. The Hurry Scurry—a race of two heats—was prolonged through an accident, which was very nearly proving a repetition of the Chester Cup catastrophe on a smaller scale. The first heat was won after a good struggle by Favourite, the Witch being close upon her. Forrester and Byron, which had in this heat rather a lead of them at the start, were in the same position in the second heat, when Byron fell. Favourite, though she touched the ground with her chest, was kept on her legs through the good management of Cutts, her rider. Had she rolled over, the probability is that the horses behind would have been unable to clear them. As it was, Snell, who rode The Witch, had a very narrow escape, and almost grazed one of the posts. A splendid race followed, however, between The Witch and Forrester, the mare only succeeding in gaining half a head on her rival. Favourite, unhurt by the collision, gave her little hope of success in the heat that determined the race, heading her from the start to the close. Mr. Hayes, the owner of The Witch, affirmed that Favourite was distanced in the second heat; but we heard no confirmation of the statement.

First Race.—The Ladies' Purse of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each added; for two, three, and four year olds—two year olds 7st., three year olds 8st. 7lbs., four year olds 9st. 7lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; one event, 1½ mile. Second horse to receive ten sovereigns from the prize.

Mr. T. Kelly's g.c. Cossack, 2 years (T. Moore, jun.)	1
H. M'Gowan's br.f. Mirzetta, 2 years	2
P. Ward's gr.f. Ourika, 3 years	3
R. Turner's b.m. Helena, 4 years	4

Helena declared over. Betting in favour of Mirzetta. Helena led off at the start, followed by Mirzetta, Ourika bringing up the rear. On coming up the hill Cossack was leading, and the four raced past the stand in the following order: Cossack, Mirzetta, Helena, Ourika. Before reaching the half-mile post, Cossack had forged ahead two or three lengths, and Ourika, gaining on Helena, came third up the hill. Thence to the distance-post Cossack rapidly increased his lead, until he came in a winner by several lengths, followed by Mirzetta and Ourika, Helena far behind.

Second Race.—The Prince of Wales Stakes of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added; for all horses; 1½ mile, one event. The winner or any other horse starting in this race to be sold at auction at his entered price; any surplus over the upset price to go to the funds. If entered at £70, racing weight; but if entered at £60, allowed 7 lb.; if at £50, allowed 12 lb.; if at £40, allowed 16 lb.; if at £30, allowed 20 lbs. The second horse to receive 10 sovereigns.

Mr. W. Tinkler's b. g. Akbar, 4 years (£30) ......G. Tinkler	1
George Brown's b. g. Lord Raglan, aged (£30)	2
Richard Mryo's b. m. Merry Maid, 5 years (£30)	3
John Eales's, jun., ch. m. Smuggler, 6 years (£30)	0
Richard Snell's ch. m. Pickled Salmon, 5 years (£60)	0
John Wyndham's b. g. Old Jack, alias Bay Jack, aged (£50)	0
R. Turner ns. b. m. Helena, 4 years (£70)	dr

Smuggler declared over; Helena was drawn. Lord Raglan was the favourite, and Pickled Salmon had some backers. Pickled Salmon led off at the start, but the whole of the horses kept well together to the rising ground near Halfpenny's, when Lord Raglan was first, and Smuggler closely following, the others some lengths behind. Bay Jack had stumbled, and fell on his nose; but picking himself up, he continued to run, though all in the rear. After passing the stand in the same order, Akbar made play, and by the time the half-mile post was reached, had gained first place. Up the hill they raced, Akbar leading, and Lord Raglan next, and thus they passed the winning post, Merry Maid third. Time, 3 minutes; the second horse, 3 minutes 9 seconds. Akbar was sold for £63, to Mr. T. Onus, after the race.

Third Race.—The Hurry Scurry of 20 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each added; for all horses that have never won above 30 sovereigns; weight for age; heats, 1 mile. Second horse to receive 5 sovereigns from the prize.

Mr. W. Tinkler's g.m. Favourite, 6 years	1	0	1
T. H. Hayes' bk. f. The Witch, 4 years	2	1	2
—. Martin's ch. g. Forrester, aged	3	2	
Richard Mayo's b. m. Merry Maid, 5 years	0	3	
R. Turner names g. g. Stockman, 6 years			
E. Conn's b. g. Byron, 5 years			
R. Snell's ch. g. Pickled Salmon, 5 years			

The Witch was the favourite in this race, and Stockman also had backers. Six started, Pickled Salmon not running. Forrester obtained a slight lead at the start. On passing the stand he was first, Favourite close behind, attended by Byron and the Witch. The heat was well contested by all, but on coming up the hill the running was between Favourite and the Witch, both racing hard. After a sharp struggle Favourite came in half a neck ahead, Forrester third. Before the second heat was run, Favourite's rider was changed, Cutts mounting the grey mare. At the start Forrester led, Byron and Favourite racing immediately behind. On nearing the white cottage Byron fell, and Favourite fell over him on her chest. Cutts, however, very cleverly saved her from wholly losing her footing, and recovering his stirrups finished the heat. The racing after the accident lay between Witch and Forrester; and after a splendidly contested run the mare won by a nose. Another heat was then run between Witch and Favourite. Favourite led off at the start, and passed the stand half a length ahead, continuing to show the way to the Witch throughout the course, and at last beating her by half-a-dozen lengths; indeed the Witch scarcely had a chance.

This ended the day's racing, and the spectators began to disperse.

TREATMENT OF LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

(From the Weekly Dispatch.)

A small blue-book has just been issued, containing the "Supplement to the Twelfth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor;" and we have rarely met with a more appalling document. Few persons, we imagine, have any conception of the awful character of the lunatic wards of workhouses, of the number of insane or imbecile paupers under restraint.

The Commissioners state that on the 1st of July, 1858, there were 7,666 lunatic paupers resident in workhouses in England and Wales:—"Generally the cases met with are those of persons suffering under chronic dementia, under melancholia, and under epilepsy; that they comprise many who are idiotic or imbecile; and that they include none who are able to take care of their own interests or welfare, or to conduct themselves discreetly, if left without some governing control. Some, reduced to poverty by their disease, are of superior habits to those of ordinary paupers, and require better accomodation than a workhouse affords. Many are weak in body, and require better diet. Many require better nursing, better clothing, and better bedding. Almost all (and particularly those who are excitable) require more healthful exercise. And with rare exceptions, all reqnire more tender care and more vigilant superintendance than given to them in any workhouse whatsoever. . . . . In order to test the actual want of those applying for admission and to check imposition and abuse as far as possible, a reduced diet, task labour, confinement within the narrow limits of the workhouse premises and other stringent conditions, have been thought necessary. Most unfortunately, however, as a rule almost without an exception, these stringent conditions (adopted to meet the cases of able-bodied paupers of sound mind) are not only necessary for the insane, but are obviously very unjust and detrimental to them; and where they do not tend to increase the mortality of the patients they serve to insure the prolongation of the disease. . . . . The persons having the immediate control of the establishment, are the master, the matron, the medical officer and other persons appointed by the Local Board, and subject to their authority. The rules in force, and under which these officers act, are mainly devised to check disorderly conduct in ordinary paupers; and it is needless to say with how much impropriety they are extended to the insane. Any increase of excitement, or outbreak of violence, occurring in the cases of such patients, instead of being regarded as manifestations of diseased action requiring medical or soothing treatment, has subjected the individual to punishment, and in several instances led to his imprisonment in a jail."

We have next a description of the manner in which the poor creatures are either associated with the ordinary paupers or huddled together, without any attempt at classification, in what are called "separate lunatic wards," with which only about one-tenth of the 665 workhouses are provided:—"In the majority of workhouses the insane inmates are necessarily intermixed with the ordinary residents of the establishment, and have the same diet, accommodation, and general treatment. Such intermixture renders it next to impossible to offer any suggestions for improved care. However unsatisfactory their condition may be, no separate means for their accommodation exist; and there is consequently no mode of complying with suggestions for their benefit, without disturbing the general economy of the house; a fact which shows how important it is that no lunatic or idiot should be retained for whom any special arrangements are necessary. . . . . Of workhouses having separate wards, some have existed for a considerable time, and others are of recent construction. In some of the wards attached to the old workhouses, the rooms are crowded, the ventilation imperfect, the yards small and surrounded by high walls; and in the majority of instances the bedrooms are used also as day-rooms. In these rooms the patients are indiscriminately mixed together: and there is no opportunity for classification. There is no separation where the association is injurious; and no association where such would be beneficial. In fact, patients of all varieties of character—the weak, the infirm, the quiet, the agitated, the violent and vociferous, the dirty and epileptic—are all mingled together, and the excitement or noise of one or more injures and disturbs the others. The restless are often confined to bed to prevent annoyance to the other patients, and the infirm are thus disposed of for the want of suitable seats. Their condition when visited in the daytime is obviously bad, and at night must be infinitely worse. Even in workhouses where the wards are so constructed as to provide day-rooms, these are often gloomy, much too small in size, and destitute of ordinary comforts; while the furniture is so poor and insufficient, that in some instances, there being no tables whatever, the patients are compelled to take their meals upon their knees. Other cases to be hereinafter mentioned will indeed show that it is reserved for lunatic wards of this description, and now happily for them only, to continue to exhibit some portion of that disregard for humanity and decency which at one time was a prevailing characteristic in the treatment of insanity. . . . . In very few instances are the separate wards found to be under the charge of attendants fairly remunerated for their services. Generally the supervision is altogether defective. The servants (insufficient in number) are incompetent, and are poorly paid. In most cases, indeed, a pauper inmate is the person entrusted with the sole charge of the lunatics."

The Commissioners thus sum up the character of these separate wards:—"Practically, therefore, such separate lunatic wards are lunatic asylums without any of their advantages for treatment, or their safeguards against abuse. In them the unfortunate lunatic is deprived of his liberty without any medical certificate, or order of a magistrate. He is placed under mechanical restraint, or in seclusion; but there is no record of the fact, nor of the causes which were supposed to have rendered it necessary. He is almost always under the charge of unqualified and irresponsible attendants; and he has little or no medical treatment for his mental infirmity. It is uncertain, indeed, what treatment, medical or otherwise, he undergoes. No case-book or other medical record is kept. There is no register, known to the Commissioners, by which any accident or mis-usage, any wound or fracture, a death or cause of death, can be ascertained. If he be deprived of his food (as very recently in the Bath workhouse, where his food was stolen from him), or is otherwise ill-treated, the fact does not appear in any positive shape. If discovered, it is discovered by accident. Moreover, he is without the means of amusement or occupation; he is unsuitably lodged, poorly fed, often ill-clad and dirty, and confined to the most circumscribed spaces for exercise."

Sometimes, it would seem, the Guardians become tired of their charges, and rather than incur the expense of maintaining them in an asylum, send them adrift to seek their fortunes, regarding which procedure the Commissioners have some horrible tales to relate:—"Much circumspection is especially required in permitting females, whose mental state is at all doubtful, to leave the workhouse, since cases are unhappily of not unfrequent occurrence, where the women of this class have returned after a time in a state of pregnancy. The absolute necessity of extending greater protection to idiotic and weak-minded women, has uniformly been recommended by us. In the Walsall Workhouse we found an idiotic female who had had four illegitimate children; and in the Monmouth Workhouse, two imbecile paupers, each of whom had had three illegitimate children, and one of whom was again pregnant. In the Tamworth Workhouse there were two idiotic females, of whom each had a child. In addition to these cases, moreover, it is right to state that a far more painful instance of the evil of allowing inmates of weak mind to leave the house, and go out into the world unprotected, lately came under our notice in the Martley Workhouse in Worcestershire. A female who had for some time been classed as of weak mind, was struck off the list in 1856, and was allowed to leave the house for the purpose of saving expense to the parish by earning something at hop-picking. This woman had previously had two illegitimate children by paupers in the house, one of whom had died; the other (a girl about 10 years of age) she took with her, on quitting the house, to her mother's home. When there, she and her daughter slept in the same room with her father-in-law and her mother, and in the same bed with two of her brothers. The result of this indecency was, that she returned to the workhouse in the family-way, and was delivered of a child, the father of which she distinctly stated to be one of her brothers, but which of them she was unable to specify! . . . . When it is remembered that the offspring of these weak-minded females but too frequently inherit and communicate to their own children the imbecility of their mothers, the importance of more stringent regulations will at once be apparent. At a visit to the Calne Workhouse, a few years ago, a member of this commission saw three paupers, the grandmother, the mother, and the daughter, all imbecile, one or two, indeed, verging on idiocy; and we have been assured that the same transmitted defect of intellect has been observed in the fourth generation."

In all regular asylums the nurses and attendants are persons especially trained for the care of lunatics. Not so in workhouses. The Commissioners say:—"The expense attendant on desirable supervision has, in most places, prevented the Guardians from affording this benefit to their insane patients, who are therefore for the most part entrusted to inexperienced persons, resident in the workhouse, and who are themselves paupers. These persons have rarely any regular wages, however small; but in return for their labour are occasionally requited by some trifling gratuity, such as an allowance of beer or spirituous liquors, or an increase of diet. For the most part, also, it follows that the persons selected on this principle as nurses are old and feeble people, having no particular qualities of intellect or temper recommending them to the office. Yet to such individuels, strait waistcoats, straps, shackles, and other means of restraining the person are not unfrequently entrusted; and they are, moreover, possessed of the power of thwarting and punishing at all times, for any acts of annoyance or irregular conduct, which, although arising from disease, are nevertheless often sufficient to provoke punishment from an impatient and irresponsible nurse."

The Commissioners who visited Dursley workhouse report:—"The paupers to whom the charge of the idiot wards is entrusted receive no remuneration for their services. The man, A. B., is old, feeble, and lame. The woman, E. A., is stated to have been once capitally convicted, and imprisoned for arson. The master and matron informed me that she was in the constant habit of pilfering in the house, and that she was the only female pauper who could bear the loneliness of the idiot ward. She is also infirm, and walks with crutches."

The report winds up with some fearful disclosures respecting the filthy condition of the rooms in which the paupers are placed; the utter disregard to common decency exhibited in the treatment; the chains, handcuffs, and fetters employed by irresponsible pauper attendants, to restrain even epileptic patients; the crowds of insane and idiotic paupers lying promiscuously naked on wet floors; grown men, dressed in old petticoats, and in the lowest stage of degradation and imbecility; and other evidences of atrocious cruelty and neglect, which we should discredit, were they not attested by witnesses whose testimony cannot be gainsayed.

Municipality of Grafton.—By proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, Alfred Lardner, Esq., is appointed the first Returning-officer of the Municipality of Grafton; the first meeting of electors to be held at Grafton, on Thursday, 25th instant.

Yanko.—2[illegible]th July, from Yarraben, by — Burt, Esq.; damage and driving 5s. each: White ox, JO near rump, JH over — ribs; Light brown cow, GIL off ribs. Will be sold August 26.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—August 4.

Gazelle, schooner, 175 tons, Captain Cunningham, from Auckland 25th ultimo. Passengers — Mr. and Mrs. Caldicutt, Mrs. Addas and 5 children, Messrs. Patterson, Smart, Saleman, Bartley, Williams, Joseph, Armstrong, Norton. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—August 4.

Grafton (s.), for Clarence River.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 4.

Alice, for Melbourne; Armin, for Otago; Margaret, for Moreton Bay; Helen Douglas, for Manila; Valiant, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—August 4.

Valiant, brig, 147 tons, Captain Brodie, for Melbourne.

Samson (s.), Captain M'Dermott, for the Manning River. Passengers—Mr. A. Steel, Mr. M. Caffrey, Mr. C. F. Holmes, Mr. Haarburgher and 6 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 4.

Jane and Reindeer, from Brisbane Water, with 20,000 feet hardwood, 18,000 shingles; Twins, from Macleay River, with 1050 bushels maize; Elizabeth, from the Hawkesbury, with 1100 bushels maize, 2 coops fowls, 250 dozen oranges, 4 hides; Goldseeker and Storm King, from Richmond River, with 112,000 feet cedar, 13 hides, 4 casks tallow; Unknown, from Bellambi, with 62 tons coals; Terrara, from Wollongong, with 60 tons coal.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 4.

Jessie, Margaret and Mary, for Newcastle; Otago, for Morpeth; Comet, for Paterson River; Star of the North and Terarra, for Bellambi; Samson (s.), for Manning River.

IMPORTS.—August 4.

Gazelle, from Auckland: 42 casks cement, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 2 packages tea, 2 casks oil, Gilfillan and Co.; 1 package, A. and E. A. Levy; 3 casks oil, Korff and Co.; 3 packages, Sir W. Denison; 20 barrels tar, Saw and Co.; 35 bags gum, 16 packages rope, A. S. Webster; 445 pieces timber, 25 coils rope, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 100 pieces timber, 576 bags potatoes, 140 bags bran, 78 cheese, Captain Cunningham; 51 bags gum, 400 bags flour, Order.

EXPORTS.—August 4.

Valiant, for Melbourne: 742 bags maize, 718 bags barley, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 770 bundles laths, Wilkinson, Brothers; 162 logs cedar, [illegible]; 30 tons paving, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 161 bags maize, E. Lowther; 2000 spokes, W. Brodie.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Otago.—By the Armin, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Manila.—By the Helen Douglass, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For New Caledonia.—By the Bonnie Doon, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Port Macquarie.—A steamer on Saturday, at 9 a.m.

For London.—By the Maid of Judah, on Saturday, at noon.

For London.—By the Phœnician, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

For Honolulu.—By the Himalaya, this day, at noon.

MAILS BY THE SALSETTE.

General Post-Office, 28th July, 1859.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer SALSETTE will be made up at this Office on SATURDAY, the 13th August, at 12 p.m. The following mails will be dispatched—viz.: To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles, and via Southampton. To France, and other continental states (in a closed mail to France). To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. Registered letters will not be received after 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, 13th August. All letters and newspapers, not otherwise marked, will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned—viz., "via Marseilles," or "in closed mail to France," must be so addressed. Rates—All letters going to, or through, the United Kingdom, must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles," is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

Custom House: Entered Outwards, August 4.—Moa, brig, 231 tons, Captain Anderson, for Auckland; Fernande, barque, 200 tons, Captain Blanchet, for New Caledonia; Union, schooner, 131 tons, Captain Stephens, for Melbourne.

The Gazelle has made the passage from Auckland in nine days, having experienced light easterly winds the whole way. No vessel has been sighted, and her dates have been anticipated by the arrival of the Lord Worsley (s.).

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

August 3.—Clarence (s.), from Sydney.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 3.—Constance, from Leith; Queen of the East, from London; Sir W. Eyre, Voten Smidt, from Liverpool; Coquimbo, from San Francisco.

August 4.—Wilhelmina, from Newport; Silistria, from Leith; Lucknow, from London; Nation, Prince Albert, Daring, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

August 4.—Adolphus, Victoria, for Newcastle.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 4, 9 a.m.—Queenscliff, N., moderate, cloudy.
Albury, E.N.E., cloudy.
Gundagai, E., cloudy.
Yass, S.W., mild, clear.
Goulburn, calm, foggy.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
August 4.	9.30 a.m.	W.N.W.	Moderate breezes, hazy.
	Noon.	E.N.E.	Light ditto, clear.
	5 p.m.	E.N.E.	Moderate ditto, ditto.

NOTES ON THE ROUTES FROM SINGAPORE TO NEW CALEDONIA AND THE N.E. COAST OF AUSTRALIA, FROM MAY TO SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.

(*From the Nautical Magazine of April.*)

Southern Route.—During this season the quickest passages have been made to the Australian colonies by the southern route; for although some delay is experienced in getting to the Strait of Sunda against the S.E. winds, there is no difficulty in passing through the strait into the Indian Ocean, where the trade wind is usually strong and steady as far as 28° S.; after which the westerly winds which blow with great strength to the south of that parallel soon carry a ship to her destined port. And as these winds curve round Cape Howe, and blow from the southward and S.W. along the east coast of Australia as far as the tropic, no difficulty will be experienced in reaching Port Curtis and New Caledonia at this season.

The only disadvantages connected with the route are the foul winds that will be experienced at first starting, and the inclemency of the winter season in high southern latitudes; where the cross seas which get up when the wind chops suddenly round from N.W. to S.W., which often happens, are of a peculiarly dangerous character. This route, however, is so well known, at least as far as Bass Strait, that it is only here for purposes of comparison.

Northern Route.—The passage from Singapore to the Australasian colonies by way of the North Pacific has never yet been tried, nor would it be advisable for any vessel bound to a settlement south of Moreton Bay to make the attempt, as great difficulty would be experienced in getting to the southward against the southerly and S.W. winds which prevail between the East coast of Australia and New Zealand, and which have much the character of the monsoon that occurs at the same season in the Mozambique Channel. Ships from China to the southern colonies by the Pacific route are often greatly retarded by these winds towards the conclusion of the voyage, which has made the route very unpopular of late, and it is not much used now except by vessels carrying native passengers, when it is an object to avoid the inclement weather of the winter season to the South of Australia. Ships carrying freight from China and Manila generally stand to the southward when they get the N.E. trade, and enter the Indian Ocean by the Gilolo Passage and Timor Straits, after which the southern route is pursued.

During this season the N.E. and S.E. trade winds of the Pacific blow with steadiness and regularity, and ships pass from one into the other, on crossing the line, without an interval of calms or variable winds. And as the S.W. monsoon blows steadily between this port and the N.E. coast of China, the only point on which details are necessary is with respect to the facilities for running down sufficient easting in the northern variables to enable a ship to lay up across the trades so as to fetch to windward of the destined port.

The wind and current charts of Lieutenant Maury, U.S.N., which have proved so useful to navigators, give the prevailing winds in the North Pacific from the coast of China as far as 150° E. The accompanying table which is compiled from sheet No. 2, series C. (1853) of these charts, shows the winds experienced during the months of May, June, July, August, and September, by the ships from whose log-books he compiled his chart (chiefly whalers and vessels running between China and California). They are at least as favourable for making easting as those experienced to the south of Australia during the summer season, and they will appear much more favourable when the observations of the U.S. squadron recently employed in the Japan Sea come to be inserted. The squadron left Shanghai for the Loo Choo and the Bonin Group on the 23rd of May, 1853, and carried the S.W. monsoon throughout the passage. The following extract is from the authorised account of the expedition, compiled under the supervision of Commodore Perry:—"As during the return voyage moderate breezes from S.S.W. to S.W. prevailed with warm weather, and as, in fact, the wind ever since the first departure from Napha (Loo Choo) had continued from the southward and westward, it may be inferred that the S.W. monsoon extends as far north as the parallels of latitude in which the course of the ships laid." (p. 245).

The Gulf Stream which is found in these latitudes will also materially aid a ship in making her easting. It is so little known, and of such importance to navigation, that the entire report of Lieutenant Bent, the officer employed to observe the phenomena, is given below. This singular current, with the water at a temperature of 86°, affords a clue to the mystery of the Bonin Islands having an exclusively tropical vegetation, which has long been a puzzle to naturalists. It also accounts for the productiveness of the southern islands of the Japan Group in sugar and other produce which is usually confined to the intertropical regions. It will be well for a navigator making his easting to keep in this stream, which he may easily do with the aid of a thermometer, as it is supposed to curve to the southward after passing the Bonin Group, and at the same time it is likely to have an influence in producing favourable winds.

In the accompanying track chart, the route is laid down between Formosa and the coast of China, but it is doubtful whether it would not be best to enter the Pacific by the Bashee Channel to the south of Formosa, so as to get at once into the stream of current. It is also doubtful how far a ship ought to get to the eastward before entering the limits of the trade winds. Horsburgh, in the short paragraph which treats on the route of "ships from Macao to the N.W. coast of America, or to Australia," recommends getting into longitude 165° to 175° before standing to the southward of the parallel of 30° S., and in the case of heavy sailing ships this would probably be advisable; but fast and weatherly vessels may safely enter the trades 10° to the westward of this point. It seems, too, that while the S.W. monsoon prevails in the China Sea ships will make more easting by keeping between the parallels of 25° and 30°. This was the course adopted by the Spanish galleons, which made annual voyages from Manila to Acapulco, in South America, for upwards of a century, and they had the benefit of a long experience.

Should water and refreshments be required during the passage, they may be obtained at Peel Island, in the Bonin Group, where there is a secure port on the west side of the island, which is much frequented by whale-ships. There is a population numbering about 100, consisting of a few Europeans and Americans, and the remainder Sandwich Islanders, who grow vegetables and rear stock to supply the ships that call for refreshments. Turtle are also abundant. Further on, near the line are the Kingsmill Islands and Pleasant Island (the latter is in latitude 0·35 S., longitude 167·10 E.), both of which abound in refreshments and are much resorted to by whale-ships.

The details given above will enable a reader to compare the routes and draw his own conclusions, as the distance to be traversed on both routes are exactly the same. Commanders of European vessels, when the crews are well provided with warm clothing, will probably still prefer the southern route, where there is more sea room; but commanders of country ships, or vessels carrying native passengers, are likely to incline to the northern route, where no cold weather will be experienced throughout the passage. Perhaps at some future day, when trade comes to be established with Port Curtis and New Caledonia, two ships may leave this port on the same day, the one taking the northern and the other the southern route,—and this, after all, will be the only safe test of the comparative merits of the two routes with regard to the time occupied in making the passage.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

August		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water After.
5	Friday	6 52	5 18	12 0	12 12

Moon.—First Quarter, 6th instant, 1h. 26·6m. a.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail		Passenger	Mail
Miles	*Leave*—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6·50	10· 0	2· 0	4·35	5·45
2	Newtown	6·57	10· 7	2· 7	4·42	5·52
3	Petersham	7· 2	10·12	2·12	4·47	5·57
5	Ashfield	7·10	10·20	2·20	4·55	6· 5
7	Burwood	7·17	10·27	2·27	5· 2	6·12
7½	Homebush	7·24	10·34	2·34	5· 9	6·19
13½	Parramatta	7·40	10·50	2·50	5·25	6·35
17½	Fairfield	7·58	11· 8	3· 8	...	6·52
22	Liverpool	8·10	11·20	3·20	—	7· 5
34	Campbelltown	8·45	11·55	3·55	...	7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	*Leave*—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7·55	10·45	2·45	5·15
12	Liverpool	—	8· 5	11·15	3·15	5·45
16½	Fairfield	...	8·23	11·34	3·34	6· 4
20½	Parramatta	7·35	8·35	11·47	3·47	6·17
26½	Homebush	7·51	8·56	12·10	4·10	6·40
27½	Burwood	7·57	9· 2	12·16	4·16	6·46
29	Ashfield	8· 4	9· 9	12·23	4·23	6·53
31	Petersham	8·12	9·16	12·31	4·31	7· 1
32	Newtown	8·16	9·21	12·36	4·36	7· 6
34	Sydney	8·25	9·30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Parramatta at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m. 2·30 p.m. and 5 p.m. for Parramatta and Campbelltown.

Up Trains will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 8·15 a.m. and 4·45 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·24 a.m. 1·30 p.m. and 5·54 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains a.m.	Mixed Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Miles	*Leave*—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	2·45	7·30	3· 0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·33	2·53	7·33	3· 8
4	Waratah	7·45	3· 5	7·45	3·18
13½	Hexham	8· 8	3·23	8· 8	3·38
18	East Maitland ... arrive	8·30	3·45	8·30	4· 0
	depart	8·35	3·50	8·35	4· 5
20	West Maitland	8·45	4· 0	8·45	4·15

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains a.m.	Mixed Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Miles	*Leave*—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9· 0	4·15	9· 0	4·30
2	East Maitland ... arrive	9·10	4·25	9·10	4·40
	depart	9·15	4·30	9·15	4·45
9	Hexham	9·37	4·52	9·37	5· 7
16	Waratah ... arrive	9·57	5·12	9·57	5·27
	depart	10· 0	5·15	10· 0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·12	5·27	10·12	5·4
20	Newcastle	10·15	5·30	10·15	5·4

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1859.

"My Kingdom for a horse!" cried Richard, when the battle was lost. Perhaps before the war is concluded an Empire may be lost or won through the possession of the means of rapid communication. In this, however, the race is not assuredly to the swift any more than the battle to the strong. A thousand accidents may accelerate or delay the knowledge of events, and those who have apparently the best means of engrossing the channels of intelligence may find their apparatus fail at the critical hour.

At the commencement of the Crimean war we had a striking instance of the rapidity with which intelligence may be manufactured and diffused and effect its purpose. The Tartar who brought information of the capture of Sebastopol was heard with transport; his tidings were diffused with wonderful celerity throughout the whole of Europe, and congratulations, and even official proclamations, celebrated the fall of that great fortress twelve months before it fell! Europe escaped the ridicule of the mistake, because in Europe all had shared in and assisted it.

To few things has the ingenuity of man been more skilfully applied than in contriving means to disguise and to transmit intelligence. The Indians of North America attained great celebrity and far exceeded the whites in their espionage and promptitude to collect information and to pass it by signs from hand to hand, or to leave it upon a trail for the guidance of their friends. In the wars of Napoleon, the system of cypher was extensively adopted. There were two parties employed—one in inventing a complex cypher which should defy any skill and scrutiny of the opposite party, and the other in detecting its mysteries. Specimens have been given of various forms of cypher, some which would require no great ingenuity to explain, and others so cunningly devised as all but to defy the most diligent application. When the key to the cypher is found by an enemy, of course the danger is increased because the precautions against detection are relaxed. Secure in the imagined secrecy of their cypher the correspondence of a Government discloses their case with much more freedom, and they are much less anxious about the safety of despatches which may be sent in duplicate.

The agents of the British Government were accused by Napoleon, and we fear with some truth, of having abused their privileges as residents, by carrying on an illegal correspondence with the enemies of France. Their letters were apparently entirely mercantile. Mr. A. had transmitted a quantity of merchandise to Mr. B. The state of parties was given under the form of market intelligence. England was represented as one firm — France as another, and thus, by employing the language of commerce, intelligence was transmitted relating to the plots and movements of parties hostile to France. Some of the papers fell into the hands of Buonaparte, and there could be no difficulty when once the idea was caught of a political purpose, in translating the language of commerce into the language of politics and war.

Notwithstanding the questionable morality of living under the protection of a Government and acting in concert with its enemies, there can be no doubt that recourse will be had to all means of communicating intelligance which may be so secured. A power anticipating war would naturally provide its agents with some scheme of intelligence which might be inscrutable to the Government through whose territories it would pass, and be known only to the initiated. Supposing, for instance, we were at war with Austria, the German subjects of that State in this colony would transmit under various forms whatever information they might wish to communicate by means of our electric wires. An order for tobacco or tea, or some item of ordinary business, might be settled upon beforehand, and convey the kind of intelligence required. A mercantile question might really mean: Are there any ships of war in your port? The answer might be: "There is no such thing to be had in this market."

The immense facilities enjoyed by telegraph during times of peace can be at once destroyed, and that by a single hand. We may assume that the telegraph will require a guard, and one tolerably vigilant in the countries which are at war. In this respect subterranean telegraphs would have many advantages, because if secretly laid and carefully covered, it would probably require considerable time to discover the line.

The telegraphs of this country throughout the entire length, are exposed to all sorts of accidents, and, of course, we can only calculate upon the regularity of communication so long as there are no strong interests or passions concerned to arrest it.

During the late Russian war, the *Times* communicated the progress of events with the utmost minuteness. It was said that, before any plan could approach completion, the details were conveyed through London to St. Petersburg, and from thence to Sebastopol. Of course, there ought to be some restriction upon the publication of war intelligence either imposed by law or by the discretion of newspapers. Excess of liberty in all cases leads to its destruction. No one can doubt the great service rendered by the *Times* in exposing the fearful calamities which befell the army through the ignorance and carelessness of the authorities. No doubt the thrilling reports circulated every day animated the enthusiasm of the people, and excited them to those gigantic exertions, both national and voluntary, to set right what had gone wrong. When, however, reporting comes to have reference to the manœuvring of armies or the plans of a general, it is obvious that great inconvenience and danger might result. It would, therefore, be only reasonable that some censorship should sift this kind of intelligence, or that the correspondents of newspapers should not be privileged to approach the line of operations. It is quite impossible that for the indulgence of public curiosity, the sacrifice of lives, and the failure of military objects can be risked. At the same time a nation having a right cause, and carrying on war in harmony with the law of nations, will derive great advantage from the constant communication of intelligence to the public. Even those criticisms which relate to secondary matters must have their important uses, and the commanders and soldiers must be beneficially influenced by a consciousness that their conduct is closely watched, and will be ultimately submitted to the gaze of the world.

We have received from Mr. Todd an abstract of the meteorological observations taken at Adelaide during the past year. It is but quite recently that these observations have been systematically undertaken, under the auspices of the Government. But they are now being carried on simultaneously in the four colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia, and in the course of a few years, therefore, a body of facts will be accumulated, from which some explanation of the climatic phenomena of Australia may be educed.

The table before us shows that Adelaide, though very nearly in the same latitude of Sydney, has a climate remarkably different in many respects—a difference that will, doubtless, create permanent effects on the industrial condition and commerce of the two colonies of which they are respectively the chief cities.

The thermometer at Adelaide shows a somewhat higher reading in the hottest months than at Sydney. According to Mr. Jevons, in his valuable meteorological essay, published in Waugh's almanac, the extreme reading at Sydney during three successive years was not above 108·. According to Mr. Todd's tables, we find that there were in Adelaide last year, five months in which the thermometer reached 107·, in two of which it advanced beyond 108·, and in one reached as high as 116·3. January was the hottest month, then December, then February, then November, then March. The heat is aggravated in Adelaide by the absence of any steady sea breeze such as we enjoy in Sydney, and by exposure to the winds that come from the parched and level plains of the interior. Between Sydney and the interior is interposed a range of mountains which breaks the vehemence of the hot winds. Adelaide enjoys no such protection, and the effects of this wind are therefore more severely felt there. The wind was observed to blow during one hundred and forty-four days, from between the north and north-east, the greater portion of which, however, were in the winter months, which would seem to shew that it certainly is not the heat of the interior which causes the wind to blow from that quarter. But when it blows in the summer months, it is very oppressive, and affects the vegetable world as much as the animal. South Australia, though in many respects a fine wheat-growing country, is liable to have the crops on the plains blighted if this wind comes down with any force or constancy while the wheat is in bloom. It does not require the hypothesis of what is understood by an inland desert to acccount for the temperature of this wind. The parched and level plains of the interior, scantily clothed with herbage, and containing very little surface water, the evaporation of which could make any appreciable effect in cooling the air, become intensely heated by the constant shining on them of the summer sun, and radiate their heat into the atmosphere. Currents of this air, when driven south, meet with the foliage of no forests, nor the bleak atmosphere of high hills, but pass over plains almost as heated as those they left, and therefore part with but little of the caloric on their journey, and bring down to Adelaide very nearly, if not quite, the temperature of the Upper Darling and the Victoria. It is not impossible that the progress of settlement may, in future years, modify to some extent the temperature of these winds. The depasturing of stock will thicken the herbage, for the level plains of the interior improve amazingly under the feeding of stock; and the construction of dams will present a larger surface of water for evaporation.

The range of the temperature in Adelaide is shown by the fact that during the five hottest months the thermometer is also found to be as low as from 43· to 53·. The greatest range in any one month was 83·6, the smallest was 31·5. The greatest variation of temperature in any one day was 45·8, the least was only 5·. The mean diurnal range was 22·6. The thermometer in Adelaide never fell quite to freezing point, the lowest that it reached being 32·7. Last year was a particular trying one in South Australia, the heat and drought being both painfully felt, yet the difference between the greatest extremes of temperature was only 83·6, while in London this difference has been known to reach 92 degrees. The proverbial extremes, therefore, of an Australian climate can quite find their parallel in the mother country. The extreme range in Sydney is 79·3.

The total rain-fall at Adelaide in the course of the year was twenty inches and a quarter. This is less than half the quantity of rain that usually falls at Sydney, and less than is enjoyed by all the places on the east coast of Australia where observations have been as yet made—less also than falls in Tasmania or New Zealand. There was no month in which some rain did not fall in Adelaide, the greatest in any one month being 3·1 inches in February, and the least being 0·21 inches in the following month of March. In July and August, rain fell in each month on fourteen days, though not very heavily, as in neither case did the accumulated quantity amount to three inches. In Sydney, three inches of rain not unfrequently falls in one day, as was the case during one of the unlucky days of the late Festival. The least rainy month last year in Adelaide was March, when rain fell on only three days. Rain fell altogether on ninety-seven days during the year, or a little more than one day in every four.

Notwithstanding that there was no absolute drought during any single month, the quantity of rain that fell was insufficient for agricultural purposes. The harvest was miserably poor, as was the case also in the previous year. The recent agricultural statistics, published by order of the Government, show that a very few farms yielded more than ten bushels of wheat to the acre, while a great many were not so fruitful as that. As this deficiency is not to be attributed to the soil, poor though it may be in some places, and overworked in others, it must be ascribed to meteorological causes. The difference in the yield of the harvest between a dry and a wet season, will probably be very strikingly exhibited next year. For, according to all accounts, the season has taken one of those violent reactions common to Australia, and this winter has been as remarkably wet as its two predecessors were remarkably dry.

The readings of the hygrometer at Adelaide show that the approximate mean of the humidity of the air for the year was 0·705, taking the unit to represent saturation. The lowest mean recorded for any month was in the mornings of December, when the humidity measured only 0·408. The greatest was in the mornings of June, when it stood at 0·866.

The wind seems to come very seldom from the east, and from the east north-east and, at least in the mornings, very seldom from the south. North-east, and south-west, seems to be the quarters of the compass from which the prevailing winds blow.

SOPHISMES ECONONIQUES.

[Sophisms in Political Economy Exposed.]

By Frederic Bastiat, Member of the Institute of France.

(*Translated for the Sydney Morning Herald.*)

CHAPTER XII.

DOES PROTECTION RAISE WAGES?

An atheist babbled against religion—against the priests—against God. "If you continue," said one of the bystanders to him (himself but little orthodox), "you will make me a believer."

So, when we observe beardless writers, romancers, reformers, perfumed novelists, musked, full of ices and champagne, enclosing in their portfolios the sketches of the Gannerons, the Nords, and the Mackenzies; or, covering with gilt their tirades against the egotism, the individualism of the age—when we hear them, I say, declaim against the harshness of our institutions, groan over labourers and the commonalty; when we see them raise their eyes to Heaven, touched with the aspect of the misery of the working classes—misery which they never visited except to make lucrative pictures, we are tempted to say of them, "If you continue thus, you will make me indifferent to the lot of the working people."

Oh affectation! affectation! Behold the nauseous disease of this epoch! Workmen! has the man of reflection, the sincere philanthropist, exposed the picture of your distresses? Has his book made an impression? No sooner has it done so, than the mob of reformers rain their grape-shot on this prey. They turn and they twist it; they lay it open; they exaggerate it; they push it to disgust, to ridicule. They would give you as the remedy of everything, the big words "organisation," "association." They flatter you—they cajole you; and soon it will be with working men, as with slaves; serious men will be ashamed to embrace publicly their cause, because how can they introduce any sensible ideas in the midst of these empty declamations? But far from us be the pernicious indifference that is not justified by the affection which provokes it. Workmen, your situation is singular. They despoil you continually, as I have proved. . . . . But no; I withdraw the word; let us banish from our language every violent expression, and it may be untrue in this sense—the spoliation enveloped in the sophisms which veil it, exercises itself, it is right to believe, against the purpose of the spoiler, and with the consent of the despoiled.

But, in fine, they snatch from you the just remuneration of your labour, and do not at all occupy themselves to do justice. Oh! if it were only necessary, in order to console you, that there should be brilliant appeals to philanthropy, to empty charity, to degrading alms; if it would suffice to use the great words "organization," "communism," they would not grudge them you. But justice—mere justice, nobody thinks of rendering to you; and nevertheless, is it not just, that when, after a long day's labour, you have touched your moderate wage, that you should be able to exchange it for the greatest amounts of satisfaction which you are able to obtain freely from any man whatever on the surface of the earth?

Some day, it may be, that I shall also speak to you of "association"—of "organization," and we shall then see that you have listened to chimeras by which you have allowed yourselves to wander on a false quest. In the meantime, see if they have not done you injustice in fixing by law the persons of whom you are permitted to buy the things which are necessary for you—bread, wine, cotton, and cloth, and, so to say, the artificial price which you should pay.

Is it true that protection, which they advocate, which makes you pay dear for all things, and injures you in that respect, raises in proportion the rate of your wages?

On what depends the rate of wages?

One of yourselves hath said forcibly—when two workmen run after one master, the wages drop; they rise when two masters run after one workman. Permit me to abridge, and to put this phrase more scientifically—perhaps less clearly: "The rate of wages depends on the relation of the supply to the demand for labour."

But on what depends the supply of hands?

On the number which there is on the spot, and in this first element protection does nothing.

On what depends the demand for hands?

On the disposable national capital: but the law says: "They shall not receive any produce from abroad; they shall make it at home."

Does that augment the capital?

Not the least in the world. It draws it from one path to push it into another, but it does not increase it one farthing; it does not augment, then, the demand for hands.

We show with pride yonder manufactory. Is it that it is founded and supported with capital fallen from the moon? No; this has necessarily been withdrawn from agriculture, or from navigation, or from the industry of the winegrower. And so after the reign of protective tariffs: if there were more workmen in the galleries of our mines and in the suburbs of our manufacturing cities, there are less seamen in our ports—less labourers and vine-dressers in our fields and on our hills.

I might discourse for a long time upon this theme, but I desire rather to make you comprehend my idea by an example.

A countryman had a parcel of ground of twenty acres, which he tilled with a capital of 10,000 francs. He divided his domain into four parts, and determined its appropriation as follows:—First, maize; second, wheat; third, trefoil; fourth, rapeseed. A very small portion of the grain, meat, and milk which his farm produced, was all that was necessary for his family, and he sold the surplus to buy oil, linen, wine, &c. The total of his capital was distributed every year in wages and payments of accounts to neighbouring workmen. This capital came back by the sales he made, and it increased year by year. The countryman knowing well that capital produces nothing unless it is put to work, benefited the labouring class by those annual surpluses which his industry created, thus devoted to enclosures—to clearing the ground, to improvement in agricultural instruments, and in the buildings of the farm. He placed some reserves with the banker of the neighbouring city. These even he did not leave idle in the strong box. He lent them to shippers and contractors for useful works, and thus it followed that his gains always tended to diffuse themselves in wages.

Nevertheless the countryman died, and soon the master of the inheritance (the son) said, "I must confess that my father was a dupe all his life. He bought oil and paid thus a tribute to Provence whilst our own land might, though with difficulty, have grown olives. He bought wine, linen, oranges, and paid a tribute to Bretagne, to Medoc, and to the Isles of Hyères, whilst flax and orange (perhaps a little inferior in point of quality), might have yielded us a profit on our own farms. He paid tribute to the miller and the weaver when our domestics might have woven our linen, and crushed our wheat between two stones. He ruined himself, and besides he allowed mere strangers to have the wages which he might so easily have spent all around him.

Strong in this conviction, our blockhead changed the distribution of his farm. He divided it into twenty plots; on one he cultivated the olive; on another, the mulberry; on a third, flax; on a fourth, the vine; on the fifth, wheat. He was thus able to provide his family with all things, and to render himself independent. He did not draw anything from the general circulation; and it is also true that he did not put anything into it. Was he richer? No: because the land was not suitable for the culture of the vine; the climate opposed the success of the olive, and in fine the family was more scantily provided with all these things than in the time when the father acquired them by exchange. As to the labourers—they had no more work than before. They had five times more plots to cultivate, but they were five times smaller than before. They made oil; but they raised less wheat. They no longer bought linen, but they did not sell any more rye. Besides, the farmer was not able to spend in wages more than his capital, and his capital, far from augmenting by the new distribution of his land, continually tended to decrease. A great part of it was absorbed in building and utensils without number, but indispensable to one who would undertake everything. In the end the supply of hands remained the same, but the means of paying them declined, and he was forced to reduce their wages.

Behold the picture of a nation that isolates itself by a protective *regime!* It multiplies the number of its industries, I know; but it diminishes their importance. It gives to itself, so to speak, an industrial division more complicated, but not more fruitful. On the contrary, there is the same quantity of capital and labour to overcome more natural difficulties. Its fixed capital absorbs a great part of its circulating capital—that is to say a great part of the funds destined to pay wages.

That which remains may wonderfully extend itself, but this does not augment the mass. Does the water of a lake, which we may fancy to have rendered more abundant, increase because we have distributed it in a great number of reservoirs—because it touches the soil on more points, and presents to the sun a larger surface? We do not perceive that it is precisely on that account that it evaporates—that it is lost.

Capital and the hand labour being given, we create a mass of produce so much smaller when we encounter more *obstacles.* It cannot be doubted that international barriers force each country to waste more capital and labour, and vanquish more difficulties of climate and temperature. The general result is that less produce is created, or—coming to the same thing—less satisfactions are acquired for humanity. But if they diminish the general amount of satisfactions, how can the share of the workman be augmented? The wealthy—those who make the law—have they so arranged things that in the issue they should not alone suffer their share of the total loss; but even that their portion may be still further reduced—namely, in proportion to that which they say they add to yours? Is this possible? Is it credible? Oh! this is a suspicious generosity, and you would do wisely to reject it.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

Nothing doing.

Coquimbo, from San Francisco, has a large quantity of oats.

Election addresses plentiful.

No word of the Bombay.

LAW.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Thursday, August 4th.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson.

SENTENCE.

John Ratcliffe, convicted on Wednesday of having attempted to commit a burglary, was brought up for sentence.

The sentence of the Court was that he should be imprisoned in her Majesty's gaol at Darlinghurst for twelve calendar months.

DISCHARGE BY PROCLAMATION.

Bridget Frayne, the wife of Michael Frayne (recently tried with him for a felony and acquitted), was this day discharged by proclamation. The grounds upon which she had been remanded in custody, subsequent to that acquittal, not being deemed by the Attorney-General sufficient to warrant her being thereon brought to trial.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—BAIL.

John Nicholson, charged with forging a cheque for £5, was brought before the court, and informed that an information for the offence with which he stood charged, had been duly filed against him, but that he would not be tried this session. Prisoner was ordered by the Judge to be admitted to bail, himself in £80, and two good sureties in £40 each. The sureties to be entered into before two magistrates of the Mudgee Bench.

FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY—MUTILATION OF A DEED.

John Garsed was placed in the dock to stand his trial for fraudulent insolvency by means of the wilful mutilation of a deed.

Before, however, the jury were sworn, the Attorney-General addressed the Court on the nature of the replication which had been filed by the prisoner in answer to the charge against him in the indictment. The effect of that replication was that the Queen ought not to prosecute the prisoner on the charge of fraudulent insolvency now about to be brought forward against him—first, because he was *autrefois convict*; and, secondly, because he was not guilty. As regarded the second of these two pleas, the Attorney-General applied to the Court that one or other of these pleas might be struck out. The prisoner, in a case of this kind,—a case of misdemeanor, — had no right to file more than one plea in answer thereto. The Statute of Anne was herein inapplicable, and the old practice of the law was that to which it was proper to revert. He moved accordingly that the first plea be struck out.

Mr. Holroyd, who assisted the Attorney-General in conducting the prosecution of the case against the prisoner, followed on the same side, contending, from several legal authorities (in addition to those which had been already quoted by the Attorney-General in support of his motion) that the prisoner should not be allowed to put in a special plea along with one of the nature of a general issue.

The defendant was called upon for his argument to show legal reasons why his replication should not be amended; but, although the matter for consideration was repeatedly and carefully explained to him by the Judge, he did not appear to understand the precise nature of the point before the Court,—that point being, briefly, that the Attorney-General denied defendant's legal right to plead the two pleas as filed by him in answer to the indictment on record. Eventually Garsed stated that he had nothing to say on the point of law, as it was one which he could not understand. He pleaded not guilty. On this his Honor directed the first plea (*autrefois convict*) to be struck out, and it was so struck out accordingly.

The jury having been duly sworn, the Attorney-General opened the case. He stated that the prisoner was now being proceeded against for a breach of the 73rd section of the Insolvency Act, for having with a fraudulent intent mutilated a deed having direct relation to certain property forming part of the insolvent estate of him, the prisoner, John Garsed. The last time this deed had been seen intact was in May last year, when it had been made over to a person named Constable, who subsequently returned it uninjured to Garsed, after it had been in his possession for some days. The deed was after that found in the state in which the jury then saw it, with the seals and the receipt cut out. Garsed was by the official assignee asked how it was that this had happened, and the answer given to that gentleman by Garsed was that he (Garsed) had not considered the deed to be any security whatever, and that he had cut it himself. The question, therefore, for the jury to decide was the fact of the mutilation of this deed, and the intent of the prisoner, or otherwise by such mutilation to cause a fraudulent insolvency.

Adam Wilson, being duly sworn, states as follows: I am an official assignee in connection with the Insolvency Court of New South Wales, and I acted in the capacity of an official assignee in the insolvent estate of the prisoner, John Garsed. I was so appointed at the sequestration of his estate. [Various documents having reference to the estate in question were then put in, and, by consent of the defendant, considered as read.] I produce this book, which I received from John Garsed after his insolvency. The entry to which my attention is directed is in Garsed's handwriting. It is marked page 20, and is in the account between John Garsed and a Mr. Hutchinson. The receipts for money received, which I see here, all appear to be in the defendant's handwriting. I did apply to Garsed for deeds some weeks after the sequestration of his estate. I have seen this deed before. Previous to my seeing it for the first time, I had some conversation with Mr. Garsed about it. I gave him notice that he must produce it with others. I was sitting in my office when he brought it at my demand. Mr. Pidcock Arthur Tompson was also present. When Garsed came with this and other deeds, either I or Mr. Tompson opened them. Mr. Tompson looked at this deed—held it up so, and said, "What is the meaning of this?" The deed was then in the same state as it is now. Garsed said, in reply to that question, "I did that,"—or "That is my doing;" I forget which. I had never seen the deed before that time. [The writing or document, which related to the mortgage of the Alma Inn, was then put in, the prisoner objecting, and the Judge overruling his objection. By consent of prisoner, it was considered as read. Thomas Saunders Hutchinson the mortgagor (mentioned in that paper or deed) was also admitted by the prisoner to be his brother-in-law. The witness was then called upon by the prisoner to produce several deeds, which he successively named and described, and all of which the witness said he had not in his *possession*, and so could not produce.]

Cross-examined by the prisoner: I am the sole assignee in your insolvent estate. I did lay informations against you for fraudulent insolvency, but I do not know the day. There were seven or eight of them altogether. I do not mention the date when I received instructions from your creditors to act. It was towards the end of November or the beginning of December before your third meeting.

[The prisoner was proceeding to ask a number of questions having reference to the dates of different stages of the insolvency proceedings, when the Attorney-General and Mr. Holroyd objected to this line of cross-examination, as wholly irrelevant. The particular way in which these proceedings—at the first and second meetings—were taken was ruled by the Judge to be not relevant. After lengthy observations from Garsed, of a rather rapid and unintelligible character, a paper was, at the instance of the defendant, put into the witness's hand.]

Cross-examination continued: I look at this paper now put into my hands. I perceive that it purports to be a plan of building allotments at Camperdown. I do know anything about it. I do not know that the Alma Inn is situated on one of those allotments.

[The Attorney-General was willing to admit that the Alma Inn was part of the Camperdown Estate.] Witness in continuation, observed that the Alma Inn was part of the mortgage to Samuel Terry. The defendant had furnished witness with a list of the encumbered properties of his insolvent estate. The amount in which the creditors were secured was altogether £12,789 18. 6d. This was all shown in the schedules, and sworn to by prisoner as being correct on the 3rd of July. Witness did write such a letter to defendant as that of which defendant now shows him a draft copy. [In answer to an observation which here fell from his Honor, Mr. Holroyd said that the evidence to be called would go to show that the deed which had been injured had been treated by Mr. Garsed as a valuable security only a few days before his sequestration.]

A number of papers were put in by the prisoner, but they were held to have but little reference to the point at issue. Many of the questions put by the prisoner in cross-examination were objected to by the Attorney-General or Mr. Holroyd, and in several instances ruled by his Honor to be irrelevant to the case then before the jury. The answers to those questions, which were deemed relevant, threw but little additional light on to the alleged mutilation. The cross-examination of the witness was continued to five o'clock, when the Court adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

Thursday.

Before A. Cheeke, Esq., Judge.

FOSTER V. WARBURTON.

An action to recover £21 for a lunch and other expenses attached to it, supplied by plaintiff to the committee of the Pyrmont Regatta, in 1858, on the order of defendant.

Mr. Foster appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Roberts as attorney for the defendant.

On the part of the plaintiff, it was proved that lunch for thirty-five persons was provided on board the flagship by the order of a Mr. Chapman who, in plaintiff's language, had since "hooked it" from the colony, the present defendant having been in his company at the time; lunch had also been provided for the band and for the boat's crew of the umpire. There were also other items for soda water, freezing powder, &c., the supply of which was duly proved. Evidence was also given of a tender by defendant of £9 in liquidation of the amount.

The defence was that, by a written agreement made between Chapman and plaintiff, it was agreed that the lunch should be supplied at a certain price per head, and that in addition the committee were to supply wines, of the consumption of which plaintiff was to keep an account. This he had neglected to do, and had so wasted the wine, by distributing it amongst his own friends, as to cause considerable loss to the committee. Plaintiff denied having signed any agreement, but the fact of such an agreement signed by plaintiff was fully proved by Messrs. Silvester and George Warburton. As it was not forthcoming, the Judge refused to take evidence of its contents, and ruled also that the loss sustained by the waste of the stock of wine must be the subject of a separate account, and could not now be put in as a set off.

Beyond this defendant denied having ever spoken to plaintiff prior to the lunch, or having taken any part in connection with the order, and in relation to the offer of £9, asserted that he had made it at the request of the committee, who declined to give plaintiff more by reason of the loss they had sustained through his neglect. It was also proved that plaintiff had got pretty considerably "fresh" in the after part of the day, and his waiters following his example, very little attention had been shown to the wants of the numerous visitors introduced by the committee.

The Judge gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £17 8s. 6d., disallowing certain items of the account, and holding that, though the plaintiff's "freshness," from its having occurred after the lunch, might have been in bad taste, yet it was not a breach of agreement, as what he had contracted had been supplied.

MOON V. COLEMAN.

An action to recover £57 3s. for wharfage rates and other expenses due by defendant as owner of the ship India.

Mr. Milford appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brown as attorney for the defendant.

Mr. Moon having been put into the witness-box, deposed that he was agent only for the lessees of the wharf, being paid by a share of profits instead of salary. Upon this Mr. Milford applied to amend the record by substituting for Mr. Moon the names of the Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, as plaintiffs in this suit. This course was assented to by the defendant's attorney.

For the plaintiff it was shewn that the ship India had been lying for twenty-five days at Moon's Wharf, and that the other charges made had been incurred. A portion of these that had been entailed about an anchor belonging to the Eli Whitney, used in mooring the India and taken away by her commander to Waterview Bay, was disallowed by the Judge on the ground that, belonging to the Eli Whitney, and plaintiffs not being owners of that vessel, had no right to sue for it.

The defence was that the now plaintiffs, Wilkinson, Brothers, had sold the vessel to the defendant as she was lying at the wharf, and that consequently defendant was entitled to have a reasonable time allowed him to remove the vessel; beyond this, again, there was the fact that defendant had never had notice from plaintiffs to take away the vessel, and that he had done so at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Judge held that defendant was entitled to receive notice, and gave a verdict for the defendant.

HARPUR V. WELSH.

An action to recover £65 on a promissory note made by James Fryer and endorsed by defendant.

Mr. Hellyer appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Butler as counsel for the defendant.

The note had been presented and dishonoured, and the whole matter turned upon the question whether notice of dishonour had been given to defendant. A notice to defendant, directed to Newtown, had been posted, but as defendant had not been living there for

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the last two years, he did not receive the notice until some time afterwards. Evidence, however, was given of a conversation which took place a day or two prior to the note becoming due, in which defendant informed plaintiff that Fryer would not be in a position to take up the bill, and requested plaintiff to renew.

A verdict was given for the plaintiff.

BARKER V. ROSE.

An action to recover £21, the value of a dray belonging to plaintiff, and sold by defendant.

Mr. Michael appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Benbow for the defendant.

The facts of the case were simply these: Plaintiff had an execution in his house, and to pay out the bailiff defendant lent him £4, taking as security a dray, about the only property of which plaintiff was possessed. An agreement was at the same time signed by plaintiff, authorising defendant to sell the dray if it was not redeemed by payment of the amount lent within one month. Repayment was not made, and after holding the dray for five months, to give plaintiff an opportunity of redeeming it, defendant sold it for £6.

The Judge gave a verdict for plaintiff for £2, the difference between the sum lent and that for which the dray was sold.

CAUSE LIST FOR THIS DAY (FRIDAY).

1634. M'Cue v. Dryer	1695. Glisson v. Penner
1638. Moore and others v. Bernstein	1702. Watson v. Franklin and another
1640. Stone v. Newman	1704. Farrell v. Jenkins.
1641. Harrison v. Brown	1711. Sheehy v. Sparke
1642. Caporgna and another v. Fisher	1713. Harvey v. Barker
1646. Bowman v. Flaviell	1715. Abraham v. Lipman
1653. Dalton v. Welsh and another	1717. Benseusen and another v. Keenan
1655. Lynch v. Grounds	1722. Richardson v. M'Beath
1659. Robertson v. Grogan	1723. M'Dermott v. Ward
1666. Feeney v. Cooper	1730. Dowry v. Mills
1669. Keogh v. Cunningham	1732. Corbyn v. Hanson and another
1673. Brown v. Burnett	1733. Kingsborough v. Watley.
1683. Bowker v. Anderson and another	

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Andrew Coventry, a special meeting was held, and one debt was proved.

In the estate of George W. Brown, an adjourned examination meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of John Burns, a special meeting for examination. A witness was examined by Mr. Wright, and cross-examined by Mr. Stafford.

In the estate of Alexander Fleming, a first meeting. Eight debts were proved. Insolvent being in a state of health which disqualifies him from doing anything for the support of himself and his family, his Honor made an order for the payment to Mrs. Fleming out of the estate, of the sum of £3 3s. per week, from the date of sequestration until the second meeting.

In the estate of James M'Crossen, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

SURRENDERS.

George Chaffer, of Norton-street, Surry Hills, near Sydney, builder. Liabilities, £401 2s. 8d. Assets—value of personal property, £18; outstanding debts, £2 10s.: total, £20 10s. Deficit, £380 12s. 8d.—Mr. Morris, official assignee.

James Sturzaker, of William-street, Bathurst, boot and shoe maker. Liabilities, £209. Assets—value of personal property, £20; outstanding debts, £46 12s. 6d.: total, £66 12s. 6d. Deficit, £142 7s. 6d.—Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 5.—John Bowman, first, half-past 10. William Macdonald, adjourned examination, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, Mr. Lenehan, Mr. Raper, Mr. B. S. Hill, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. Peden, and Mr. Oatley.

Eight drunkards were severally sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s. or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours, and one to pay 40s. or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Mary Ann Smith, George Sandy, John Buchorie, Julia Walsh, Sarah Heath, and Margaret Cross, found guilty of having made use of obscene language in or within hearing of public places, were severally sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour one calendar month.

Ann Berry, found loitering about the streets at a late hour in a state of inebriation, and being a known idle and disorderly person, was sentenced to be imprisoned three calendar months.

John Lovett was charged with having violently assaulted Robert, his son. Defendant has for a long time been an habitual drunkard, living apart from his family, who have been and are supported by the labour of complainant. Yesterday defendant accosted his son (complainant), and demanded some money—a demand which was not complied with; he then violently seized his son by the throat, and so held him until he was nearly choked, when a neighbour fortunately arrived and extricated the son from the grasp in which he was held. To pay a penalty of £3, or to be imprisoned one month.

James M'Koy was summarily convicted of larceny. Sergeant Harris deposed that about one o'clock this morning, being on duty in Pitt-street, Redfern, he heard a noise, in consequence of which he proceeded to the house of Andrew Allen, butcher, where he found that one of the shutters had been removed, and under the verandah saw the prisoner with a carcase of mutton; suspecting that he had stolen the mutton from Allen's shop, he took him into custody; he resisted violently, but was eventually secured and locked up; on searching he found one half-sovereign, 2s. 6d. in silver, and 3s. 3d. in copper money. Andrew Allen deposed that the sheep before the court is his property, worth 15s., and was stolen out of his shop; he also missed 2s. or 3s. in copper, but he could not identify any of the money before the court. The prisoner elected to be summarily dealt with, and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour six calendar months.

Ann Fitzgerald, of Cook's River, appeared before the Court on a warrant issued at the instance of Robert, her husband, who complained that on the 26th ultimo she declared that she would not rest until she had his life; she was under the influence of liquor; he believed her to be of unsound mind, and unfit to be at large, and was afraid of her. She in reply said that she had given no cause for this complaint, but that she had great reason to complain of her husband, who had addicted himself to drink. Dr. Rutter, police surgeon, deposed that having examined the defendant he could discover no symptoms of insanity; he believed, however, that she sometimes drank to excess, and that the complainant's conduct in that respect was no better. To give sureties to keep the peace for six months, or to be imprisoned until the Quarter Sessions.

Edward Sadler appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Sarah Harris, which alleged that she is the mother, and defendant the father, of an illegitimate child, for which he refuses and neglects to make any provision. Defendant admitted the paternity, and was ordered to pay 10s. weekly for the support of the child.

Moses Bendon, driver of an omnibus, was found guilty, on the prosecution of Mr. Stubbs, of having left his coach and horses, while waiting at the Prince of Wales Theatre, at 11 o'clock at night, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., with 15s. costs., or to be imprisoned three days.

Walter Newman, of Redfern, was prosecuted by the city solicitor, on the complaint of George Clayton, employed by the Municipal Council of Sydney to inspect the works connected with the sewerage of the city, for having, on the 22nd July, wilfully hindered him from exercising the powers conferred by the Sydney Sewerage Act of 1853. On the 22nd July, complainant found that defendant had failed in carrying out certain works on a drain in Harrington-street, as directed by the City Engineer, and complainant saw him on the subject, when defendant replied that he had no reason to do so, and would not; he (Clayton) went into the yard to lift the stench-trap, when defendant said, "You ——, if you lay a hand on that I'll knock your —— head off;" at the same time, struck him in the face, marked his eye, and knocked him down. Alderman Smithers corroborated Clayton's evidence as to the assault. The City Solicitor spoke at length upon the necessity of a high penalty being inflicted, and urged that the public were eager enough to take cognisance of any dereliction of duty on the part of the Municipal officers, and persons offending in this manner should be punished in an exemplary manner. The Bench concurred in this view, and sentenced defendant to pay a penalty of £5, with £1 6s. costs, or to be imprisoned one month.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Johanna Hunt, who had been found drunk in George-street at midnight last night, and Richard Allen, a seaman belonging to the Caldera, who had been drunk and disorderly on board, were fined 10s. each, with an alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

Robert Brunton was brought before the court by Sergeant Doyle, to whose custody he had surrendered himself on a charge of having used threatening language towards Ann Tevlin. Complainant, who is wife of Patrick Tevlin, of the Lord Rodney Hotel, Kent-street, stated that prisoner resided next door to her, and that on Tuesday afternoon he went into the yard, and said there was an axe there belonging to him; complainant said she would give it to him directly, and, having taken it into the bar, prisoner came in for it, when he exclaimed, "By G—, the next time I catch you near my premises, I'll split your head open with the axe;" she was afraid he would do her some bodily harm. Prisoner was ordered to enter into his own recognizances, in the sum of £40, to keep the peace for six months, and pay costs of Court.

MR. LAVENU.

A MEETING of the friends of the late Mr. Lavenu took place at Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street, yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock. Between thirty and forty gentlemen were present.

Mr. J. R. CLARKE was voted into the chair, and opened the proceedings by stating that a number of Mr. Lavenu's personal friends were desirous of organising two benefits—the proceeds of which were to be forwarded to his wife and children, at present in England. He was satisfied that the proposal would meet with a successful response at the hands of the public. The lessees of both theatres had most kindly placed their establishments at the disposal of a committee, should one be formed to carry out the project—and it now devolved upon the meeting to take the necessary steps for the appointment of such committee.

Mr. STEWART, of the Victoria Theatre, thought that a portion of the proceeds ought to be devoted to the erection of a suitable monument over the grave of the deceased gentleman. Many persons had put down their names as subscribers to raise funds for erecting a monument to the late Mr. J. Gordon Griffiths, so many years connected with the colonial stage; but not one shilling of the proposed subscriptions had been paid. He (Mr. Stewart) believed that, unless a sum were secured out of the proceeds of the benefits, the same would be the case with the grave of their departed friend. He should, therefore, move, "That £30 be set aside for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of Mr. Lavenu."

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. JOHN GIBBS, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then read letters from Madame Flora Harris, Messrs. Callen, Stanley, F. Howson, and Captain Sussex Milford, offering their services in carrying out the proposal.

After some conversation, Mr. STEWART proposed "That a committee of professional gentlemen from both theatres be formed to make the necessary arrangements as to the performances, and when they are to take place." The following names were then carried:—For the Prince of Wales Theatre: Messrs. Charles Poole, Eigenschenk, Kohler, Howson, and Burford. For the Victoria Theatre—Messrs. Black, Usher, Chate, R. Stewart, and E. Holloway. The names of Messrs. W. Sherwin and John Gregg were afterwards added to the list.

Mr. SHERWIN proposed that Mr. J. R. Clarke should act as chairman and treasurer, which, after some conversation with reference to the desirableness of the offices being separated, was carried. A Mr. Montagu was appointed secretary.

Mr. LEWIS MOSS then proposed the formation of a general working committee. Several names were immediately put down.

A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. Clarke for his assiduity in the matter, and for his kindness in presiding over the meeting. The business of the general meeting having concluded, the professional committee at once met to make the preliminary arrangements.

It was the general impression of all present, that from the desire which had been evinced to assist in this tribute to the family of Mr. Lavenu, by the histrionic and musical profession, and also by many influential members of the community, entertainments of a very superior kind would be presented, both musical and dramatic.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THE first annual meeting of subscribers and friends to this institution met in the afternoon of yesterday, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange. The attendance comprised upwards of twenty gentlemen, who voted the Hon. H. Prince, M.L.C., to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, without prefatory remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report, which follows:

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY FOR THE YEAR—JULY 26TH 1858 TO 1859.

In presenting the first annual report of the Sydney Homœopathic Dispensary, your committee have much pleasure in announcing to the subscribers that the object they had in view in the establishment of the institute has fully realised their expectations.

As will be seen by the balance-sheet attached, the sum of £118 17s. has been collected; the cost of the dispensary has been £78 15s., leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £40 15s. 7d.

Although the amount collected was not as large as might have been expected, your committee think they have every reason to be satisfied, knowing the many difficulties which have to be encountered in establishing a new institute. About one hundred persons in poor circumstances have availed themselves of the advantages offered by the Dispensary; and although nearly all these were suffering from chronic diseases of long standing, and had been under other treatment, most of the patients have derived benefit, and speak with gratitude of the manner in which they had been dealt with.

Your committee, in returning thanks to the subscribers of the last year, trust they will continue their support, and that the efforts which have been made to establish this institute will be more warmly supported by the friends of homœopathy and others, feeling confident that there are many really charitably disposed individuals who would gladly afford their aid towards the alleviation of the diseases of the suffering poor, irrespective of any particular mode of treatment.

Your committee have much pleasure in acknowledging the services of the medical officers—Francis Bellamy, Esq., and Charles Meymott, Esq., and have great satisfaction in announcing the arrival of Dr. Le Gay Brierton, who has joined the medical staff, and will attend the dispensary with the above-named gentlemen.

In conclusion, your committee trust that the institute you have established may prosper, and that at no distant day the society may have it in its power to establish an homœopathic hospital.

BALANCE SHEET.—Debtor: To donations, £42 8s.; subscriptions, £76 9s. Total, £118 17s. Creditor: By expenditure for rent, advertising, &c., &c., £75 1s. 5d. Balance in hand, £40 15s. 7d.

JOHN BELL, honorary secretary.

The report and statement of accounts were then adopted.

Mr. STUBBS moved, and Dr. BELLAMY seconded the resolution, "That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee for the ensuing year. President: Hon. W. P. Faithful, M.L.C. Committee: the Rev. Canon Walsh, Mr. B. Buchanan, Mr. J. Keep, Mr. A. R. Huntley, Mr. T. Skinner, Mr. M. Metcalfe, Hon. H. Prince, Mr. J. Barlow, Captain Tucker." Put and passed unanimously.

It was then proposed by Mr. J. BELL, seconded by Mr. J. KEEP, "That the following gentleman be appointed medical officers for the ensuing year:—Francis Bellamy, M.R.C.S., L.A.C., Charles Meymott, M.R.C.S., L.A.C., and Le Gay Brierton, M.D." Unanimously agreed to.

Proposed by Dr. MEYMOTT, seconded by Mr. A. R. HUNTLEY, "That Mr. Samuel Smythe be requested to act as treasurer, and Mr. John Bell as secretary for the ensuing year." Agreed to unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. J. BELL, and seconded by Mr. SMYTHE, "That the report as passed be published, with a list of the subscribers, each of whom be furnished with a copy." Passed with unanimity.

After a brief conversation, the chair was vacated.

SUPREME COURT.—Equity Business.—Before the Primary Judge (after insolvency). Motions and Petitions: Thurlow v. Dick and another; Dick v. Thurlow and another (part heard). Business in Master's Office: Kearney and another v. Davis and others, adjourned warrant, to settle report: Bergin v. Gueron, adjourned warrant to settle report: Hayes and another v. Richards and other, adjourned taxation; Re White's costs, adjourned taxation.

CELTIC ASSOCIATION.—This society held its first committee meeting in the new rooms, 106, Pitt-street, on Wednesday evening, when the members mustered in good number. Mr. Clinton presided. The actual business was confined to reading and adopting the minutes of a former meeting, and appointing a sub-committee to revise rules; subsequent to which an animated and discursive conversation took place upon topics relating to the future progress of the society, during which there were thrown out many and various suggestions for advancing its interests. The rooms having been comfortably and neatly furnished, and about to be lighted by gas, it was confidently anticipated that this accommodation for the society's meetings would possess more advantages and fewer objections than that formerly afforded at a public tavern.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE AT MORUYA.—The correspondent of the *Mercury* states that the Cumberland Disease, which we were in hopes had disappeared, has within the last month committed great ravages among the neighbouring stations. A beast belonging to a Mr. M'Mahon f ll a victim to it yesterday; this beast was very fat, and it is upon such that it generally has the mortal effect.

WINES, Spirits, and Beers, Martell's Brandy, Stockholm Tar and Pitch.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. request us to direct the attention of wine and spirit merchants, hotelkeepers, shipchandlers, and others, to their sales this day, viz., at 11 o'clock, at the Australian Auction Mart, wines, spirits, and beers; at 12 o'clock, Martell's brandy; and on the Grafton Wharf, at half-past two o'clock, Stockholm tar and pitch. See advertisements.—ADV.

WE are requested by John G. Cohen to call the attention of upholsterers, furniture buyers, and others to his sale, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Friday, August 5th, 1859, at eleven o'clock precisely, consisting of an invoice of iron bedsteads, an excellent assortment, without reserve.—ADV.

VOLUNTEER SONGS.

BY HENRY HALLORAN.

I.

Up and bring your shoulder to the wheel, brave boys!
Learn to look with firmness on cold steel, brave boys!
And to stand in manhood's pride,
Like brothers, side by side,
Tho' the minié whistle round,
And the cannons shake the ground,
As if the very earth began to reel, brave boys!

We have scorns enough to bear for the past, brave boys!
Let us try and show the world it cannot last, brave boys!
That, altho' we are but few,
We are steadfast, and are true,—
And are ready to cross hands
With the lads of other lands,
And to show that we can use them just as fast, brave boys!

I've a notion in my head that 'twere right, brave boys!
Just *to practise with the gloves* day and night, brave boys!
For pluck would never yet,
If by pluck and *science* met,
Without uncommon toil,
Keep the pot upon the boil,
Or win, with any certainty, the fight, brave boys!

You've mothers whom you love, I've no doubt, brave boys!
And sisters you'd not like put about, brave boys!
And perhaps there's some one dear,
Who is living somewhere near,
Whom a Frenchman's tawny beard
Might make a little skeer'd,
And put your honest patience to the rout, brave boys!

You'd hardly think of "cutting to the bush," brave boys!
Or show a coward spirit at a push, brave boys!
And yet, if you know not
How to handle steel and shot,
You'll be "whopped" before the eyes
Of every one you prize,
And that by those whom otherwise you'd crush, brave boys!

Up, and put your shoulder to the wheel, brave boys!
And handle, as a friend, honest steel, brave boys!
Yes—tho' some fools may laugh,
Take the sabre as a staff,
Take the minié, too, with that,
And "I'll bet you a new hat,"
That you lick your foes, and save the commonweal, brave boys!

II.

There is a voice that calls thee,
Brave youth! be not too late;
The Present disenthrals thee,
Forbear to wait.

Young hearts have plann'd brave measures,
Young hands have done brave deeds;
Think of the Future's treasures,
Nor fear to bleed.

There is a patriot glory
That learning doth surpass:
Beams through all ancient story—
Leonidas.

Stars fade, and human beauty
Must surely fade, or fly;
Who does a patriot's duty
Can never die.

Tuesday evening, 2nd August, 1859.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Gigs, Truck, Dray, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, Flour, Bran, Hay, Maize, Onions.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Library of Law Books, Oil Painting, Gun, Office Table, Galvanised Iron Buckets, Fancy China, Mortice Lock, Furniture, Electro-Plate, Paperhangings, Ironmongery, Tinware, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Beers; at 12 o'clock, Brandy; on the Grafton Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Stockholm Tar, Pitch.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hosiery, Caps, Looking Glasses, Brushes, Combs, Shovels, Pickaxes; at 12 o'clock, Broadswords.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Nails, Ironmongery, Saddlery, Hatchets, Iron Safe; at Jolly's Timber Depot, Sydney Railway Terminus, at half-past 2 o'clock, Colonial Hardwood.

MR. G. F. BAKER.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ale and Porter, Plaster of Paris, Lead Piping.

MESSRS. NEWMAN AND ROBERTS.—At Mr. Keenan's, late Prince Albert Hotel, Castlereagh-street, at 12 o'clock, Beer Engine, Counter, Spirit Casks and Taps, Table, Measures, &c.

MR. SHEA.—At his Yards, Campbelltown, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Pocket Stove, Boots, Books, Clothing, Watches.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Iron Bedsteads.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their Mart, at half-past 11 o'clock, Oats, Maize, Barley, Bran, Hay, Honey, Bacon, Fat Pigs and Calves, Beef in carcase.

THINGS AS THEY ARE IN THE BUSH.—In the far interior, amidst the gorges at the western base of the Blue Mountains—on the plains of Mudgee—on the plateaus of Bathurst, following the windings of every stream and the sinuosities of every valley, the Celtic race everywhere predominates; Ireland, with all its failings and many of its virtues, is reproduced round every homestead. The broad line of demarkation between the tenant of the hut cooped up within his thirty acres and the wealthy owner of the wide and fertile plains, that stretch far beyond his horizon, becomes more distinct and darker every day; he finds himself in solitude, subject to all the disadvantages inseparable from a home in the wilderness, and his energies repressed by the artificial restrictions proper to a densely populated country; without a certain quantity of live stock his land is useless; he requires bullocks for his plough, horses for his dray, and cows to supply him with milk and beef,—and yet all these are beyond his reach; he cannot feed them, even if he could honestly purchase them, for, beyond the limits of his thirty acres, he is a trespasser; he is obligated to expend his little capital in the hire of cattle to plough his land, and in the payment of the carriage of his grain to and from the mill; if he has a little money to start with, it soon becomes exhausted by the irregular expenses entailed upon him by repressive restrictions; or, if he is poor, as he too often is, his only resource is the hoe, by the use of which his utmost labour will hardly suffice to enable him to feed his children with the coarsest food; he sees them deprived of the ordinances of religion, and without education, the population scattered and hidden in nooks and corners, the markets at a distance, with rough tracks over long lines of dreary wastes intervening, and becomes a discontented man—the traditional prejudices of his race—that he thought to have been buried under the ruins of his mud cabin in the far-off land of his fathers, but which have like stowaways, hidden themselves in his breast, and stolen a passage to the antipodes, now creep forth from their hiding-place and make their peace by persuading him that he has a grievance of the old sort, and his revenge manifests itself in his beef cask, in his transactions in horseflesh, and such other stray stock as accident places in his path. The citizens of Sydney whose experience of navigable streams extends no further than Parramatta, whose knowledge of the wilderness is confined to Watson's Bay, to the ranges of South Head, and the plains of Cook's River, can form no conception of the difficulties surrounding a settlement in the bush in the far distant interior. Near a market in the centre of a dense population, a man can support a family in independence by the cultivation of a few acres, and then small farms of from thirty to fifty acres are valuable; but at a greater distance from from towns, in a state of isolation where he is dependent upon his own resources for all the necessaries of existence, a certain extent of pasturage becomes absolutely necessary to his success. It is a well authenticated fact that every bushel of wheat raised in the interior costs five shillings, while the American farmer finds that three shillings leaves him a living profit, and yet the value of labour in both countries is about the same; the difference of the cost of production results from the facilities afforded to the latter for keeping the stock necessary for economising human labour. Butter and cheese form no small portion of the marketable produce of the Americans, either of which are prohibited to the Australian farmers. Much of the shortcomings of our crops and the disproportioned produce of our lands when compared with that of other countries is owing to the deficiency of brute labour. In a conversation with a small farmer which turned on the merits and demerits of a certain candidate for legislatorial honours, I enquired whether he intended to give his support to the party in question, his reply was, "Is it me vote for him, sure isn't he on the side of the Government?" I suggested that the present Government professed to be on the side of the people, when he exclaimed, "Arrah don't be talking nonsense, who ever heard tell of a government on the side of the people—I always did vote agen the Government, and I always will vote agen the Government." So much for rural politics and the beautiful Lachlan, which, if it were a European stream, would furnish a theme for many a poets wildest rhapsody, but which, here, in this new world of ours, must be content to roll on unnoticed and unknown, except to the shepherd and the herdsman.—*From Letter by our Special Reporter on the Western Gold-fields.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquest in his office yesterday, on the body of a woman named Sarah Smith, aged twenty years. From the evidence adduced at the inquest it appeared that the deceased was a married woman, and lived in Bourke-street, Surry Hills. On the night of the 25th ultimo, at about 11 p.m., the deceased was sitting by the side of her husband near the fire, when her clothes accidentally became ignited. The husband, it appeared, in the confusion of the moment, or from carelessness, —so it was insinuated by some of the witnesses—instead of attempting to extinguish the flames opened the door, and told her to run out into the street. No sooner had she passed the door than her dress, the material of which was silk or barege, was enveloped in a sheet of flame. The attention of the neighbours having been directed to the woman, several ran to her assistance and succeeded in extinguishing the flames; but not before the fire had inflicted serious injury. The sufferer was conveyed into the house of a neighbour, and a medical man sent for. On his arrival he advised the immediate removal of the injured woman to the Infirmary. The husband objected, but his objection was overruled. A police constable having been informed of the accident, procured a stretcher, and with the assistance of some other persons placed the woman on it. Unfortunately the stretcher was not sufficiently strong, and when an attempt was made to remove it the wretched sufferer fell through on to the kerbing-stones. This accident, however, does not appear to have accelerated her death. She was eventually removed in a cab to the Infirmary, where, after being examined as to the extent of the injuries she had sustained, the medical gentlemen of that establishment entertained but little hope of her recovery. The patient, on the contrary, expressed herself otherwise. She was quite conscious throughout, but gradually sunk under the severe injuries she had sustained, and expired on Wednesday morning. With regard to the cause of the accident, the husband states it to be his impression that it arose from a match which he had been using to clean his pipe and which he then threw on the floor. It is supposed that the deceased stepped on the match, and that in consequence it became ignited and caught her dress. Several of the witnesses bore testimony to the apparent callousness of the husband at the time of the accident. They had been married about three months, and it appears that during that time they had quarrelled several times. The jury returned a verdict to the following effect:—"We find that the deceased died from exhaustion, the effect of being severely burned, from her clothes taking fire; and we consider that if her husband had had presence of mind and had used sufficient exertion, her life could have been saved. We also desire to express our sense of the efficient services rendered on the occasion by Mr. O'Neil and the police constable."

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD, &c.—On Tuesday evening, a lecture was delivered at the Balmain School of Arts, by Mr. H. Waymouth, on the adulteration of food, a subject of vital importance in this as in every other community. The lecturer commenced by touching upon the prevailing causes of this great evil,—the morbid taste of the public requiring unnatural colours, in pickles, sauces, and manufactured articles of food generally; and the dealer, pandering to this depraved taste, for the purpose of unduly increasing his profits, at the expense of the consumer. Almost all articles of food, the lecturer said, were adulterated, and that to such an extent, that it was impossible, in a single lecture, even to name them, much less to describe their different modes of adulteration. Amongst these articles was unhappily included things in every day consumption, such as milk, tea, bread, coffee, wine, potted meats, pickles and preserved fruits, confectionary, revalenta, and drugs. He then detailed in an interesting manner the ingredients and the methods whereby these very undesirable results were attained, illustrating his subject by apposite, and well-selected quotations from Dr. Hassall's learned and most useful work upon this subject. Mr. Waymouth's exposure of the danger to which children in this colony are especially liable from the use of confectionary coloured with metallic poisons, was exceedingly important; and could hardly fail to produce a salutary effect on the minds of all those parents and guardians who were present. The lecture was well received by a numerous and highly respectable auditory.

GLEN QUINN, NAOMI RIVER.—JULY 28TH.—Our Correspondent writes:—Nothing has occurred since my last to mar the harmony of our locality. The country is looking well, and rain has lately fallen sufficient for all purposes for about a month to come. A further supply then would be most welcome. There are a great number of sheep en route towards Port Burke. Many, however, appear in rather low condition for so long a journey, and the consequence is a good few of the weakest have been left behind. To add to that misfortune some of their party bolted. I saw three of them. We have not had any mail here this week—our mail bag having been mislaid by some carelessness, which is truly provoking. The Naomi River has risen within these last few days sufficient to cut off all communication between both sides of it; up to this date, it is at a stand-still, I mean not rising higher. Now that the war trumpet has sounded out both loud and shrill, I hope a line or two to your excellent journal will not be looked upon as an intrusion on your space, and in hopes it may meet the eye of some of the most chivalrous and most patriot of our members of Parliament to move a sleepy Government into action for the defence of our country. The alarm is echoed from the furthest confines of Europe. Two of the mightiest powers, perhaps, in the world are approaching each other in battle array; the defiance has been given, the challenge has been accepted, and we are counting the hours before two mighty armies meet in deadly conflict. And while men wait in anxious expectation, with bated breath, to learn the issue of the first decisive trial of strength, no sense of fear or of awe falls upon the nations. There is eagerness and excitement, while the charger sniffs the wind and pricks his ears at the sound of battle. Even Switzerland, hardy, industrious, and wedded to peace, is mustering her armed citizens. Our fatherland, I fear, has not escaped the infection, and a warlike spirit is growing up in its midst; old antipathies will be raised, dormant ambitions will be awakened, and national pride will be aroused. It then behoves this country—seeing such powerful preparations for defence—to be up, and urge our rulers forward, for we know not the day an enemy may appear on our coast. Let those who may stuff our ears against it listen as Ulyses did to the songs of the syrens. Let us up, and gird our loins, and make ready for any event that may befall us.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—On Sunday last the townspeople were thrown into an unusual state of excitement by the report that a man at the Caledonian Hotel had, on the previous evening poisoned another and then cut his own throat. The person supposed to have administered the poison is named Owen Roberts, and the poisoned man James Best. The following is, we believe, a correct version of the occurrence. It appears that Roberts is a man upwards of 80 years of age, infirm, almost deaf, and unable to do any kind of work. He was allowed by Mr. Sutherland, of the Caledonian Hotel, to remain in his house (having been in his service a length of time) out of charity. Best is about 50 years of age, and also in the employment of the same gentleman, as general servant. On the evening of Saturday last, they both had tea together, and shortly after Best took ill, raving in a most frantic manner. Dr. Morris was sent for, and he gave it as his opinion that he had taken strychnine. Not the least suspicion attached to Roberts; but the chief constable, with his usual tact, inquired who had been in his company during the day, when Best replied that he and Roberts had tea together. This fact, coupled with the sudden illness after tea, aroused some suspicion. They determined upon asking Roberts about the matter, when he denied having any poison. He was searched, and in a brass tinder-box in his trouser's pocket was found a quantity of "stuff" like Epsom salts. It was taken to Dr. Norris, and he pronounced it strychnine. While, however, the chief constable was away at the doctor's having the "stuff" tested, Roberts cut his throat just under the chin, but fortunately not mortally. No enquiry has yet been held, but we believe the above are the facts. Both men are progressing rapidly to recovery, under the skilful treatment of Dr. Morris. The most remarkable feature in this very melancholy case is, that not the slightest cause is apparent for either act. Indeed, many think that Roberts intended the dose for himself, as he had often been heard to say that he was a burden both to himself and others, and Best states that he does not believe he meant the poison for him. An enquiry will be held as soon as both are sufficiently recovered.—*Tamworth Examiner*, July 27.

THE WEATHER.—We have had a renewal of showery weather this week. On Monday there were some very slight showers during the day, and late in the evening heavy rain set in, and continued, in the form of heavy showers, a great part of the night. On Tuesday the showers continued at intervals, and some of them were very heavy. Yesterday the weather was fine in the morning, with a mild balmy air, having quite a spring-like feel; in the afternoon a few showers fell.—*Maitland Mercury.*

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their continuation sale of drapery, slops, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

THE ALUM DEPOSITS AT JACKEY'S CREEK.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

A SHORT time since we presented to the readers of the *Herald* a brief account of the Fitz Roy mines in the vicinity of Berrima. We have now to carry our courteous readers (for readers always are courteous) to another and wilder scene—the alum and salts deposits in Jackey's Creek. We had heard of these deposits frequently, and were informed that the tanners procured the alum to tan hides with, and had admired the white leather produced by this process; and the time had now come to explore this *terra incognita*. The alum and salts are rather extensively disseminated in the precipitous hills abutting upon the Wingecarribee and its tributary streams. From Berrima our road lay through a scrubby and unreclaimed tract for some miles, not presenting any striking features, and interesting rather to the botanist than the artist. Then appeared the farm buildings and rough fences of the last homestead we should see on our little trip. So taking a farewell of the human face, and the clamorous greeting of dogs for awhile, we, by sundry and several cattle tracks, pursued our way, our guide, or guides more strictly, differing in their opinions of the right direction, but encouraging us with the assurance that they were sure they *could* find the way, and so forth. Our path, meanwhile, became narrow, and one trod it or rather rode along it, in single file. Of necessity these excursions must be made on horseback, and indeed no other way could offer the same freedom and exemption from fatigue. It was the season for flowers, and when we say that the heavy clay had given place to sand, the travelled reader will picture the scene.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,"

is a quotation often made, and which such spots cannot fail to recall. Perhaps we can hardly add with equal truth,

"And waste its *sweetness* on the desert air;"

although the banksia and the mimosa rendered that also correct in the present instance.

At length, between the stems of forest trees, the fine ethereal blue of distant mountains met our expectant gaze. There is something in a mountainous district which arouses any latent enthusiasm which may lurk in the composition; we never wonder at William Tells and Andrew Hofers springing up in such spots; but we dismount from our horse and hobby to perform the descent on foot. For a while great sandstone boulders, perforated, or waterworn rather, so as to present the appearance of old war-riddled fortifications, bristled along the mountain side; then a hard brittle slate, freely impressed with white figures of aquatic plants. This strata cropped out across the cattle track we followed, and probably was by the action of the atmosphere broken into fragments nearly square and stratified, the whole marbled by impressions resembling sedges. Still descending, till the upper world towered high and wooded above us, we reached Jackey's Creek, a marshy stream permeating through tussuck grass. We were now in the bosom of the vale, a regular "happy valley," walled in by high rock and wood-clothed mountains; while where they were thrown a little assunder to permit the egress of the water, a beautiful vista of hills rising crown above crown in ever-blooming hue, from sombre brown to vivid azure, completed the scene. After some little difficulty the creek was crossed, and we entered a small grove of very high slender trees; the ferny ground was in many places upturned and pierced by the great burrows of the wombat. The descent had been long, but quickly accomplished; but now rose before us such precipitous spurs that the assistance of the hands were requisite to ascend. Led by a ridge of rocks, in places nearly white, we selected a point to mount, but the very fatiguing scramble was fruitless; no alum met our sight. The sandstone rocks were crumbling into cavities large enough to contain several persons, and the day would seem not to be very distant when the great masses will have sunk into a pile of sand. To retrace our steps and wend our way up an adjacent cone was the only course to be pursued, while the dolorous howling of a native dog cheered on our march or dared our approach: however, like a true coward as he is, he retreated long before we could mount to his fastness. About parallel with the sandstone strata, on the opposite spur, a similar belt crossed this, like it crumbling away, but here mingled with a deposit of alum and salts, having the same qualities as the Epsom salts; in some instances they were incorporated, at others separate; now forming banks of dry powder and sand, or lying between the rocks in stratas, solid or fibrous, as asbestos. We have already alluded to the uses to which the tanners put the alum, and the salts, isextensively substituted for the more refined crystals of the druggist.

The deposits appeared to us to have soaked through the rocks, and hardened under the influence of the atmosphere, whilst the beetling cliffs ward off the rain and dews, and preserve them unmelted.

Heavy clouds had partially obscured the sky all day, and burst in torrents of rain upon us, and many a long mile lay between us and home; and before that desired haven was reached a dense obscurity had added to our difficulties. Hats, hair, and collars, had constituted themselves sluices to conduct streams of pitiless cold water, and our weary steeds had much difficulty to keep their footing; but no catastrophe occurred, and the day ended in that very unromantic affair—a good supper.

LAND SALE AT SCONE.—The usual periodical sale of Government land took place at the Court house, on Friday, the 29th July. There was a spirited competition for the various lots by those present, although the attendance was not so numerous as might have been expected. But, as will be seen below, nearly all the lots, consisting of 34, were eagerly sought, and readily purchased, much in advance of the upset price of £8 per acre. County Durham, parish of Russell, village of Aberdeen, suburban lots; upset price, £3 per acre, 1 to 8 no offer. Town of Aberdeen: Lot 9, 2 roods, £6 19s., J. Barkley; 10 and 11, 2 r. each, £19 14s., G. Gardiner; 12, 2 r., £14 1s., D. M'Intyre; 13 and 14, 2 r. each, £12 2s., T. M'Goldrick; 17, 2 r., £4, D. M'Intyre; 18 and 19, 2 r. each, £8, G. Gardner; 20, 2 r., £4, J. Barkley; 21 and 22, 2 r. each, £8, A. Johnstone; 23 and 24, 2 r. each, £8, ——; 27 and 28, 2 r. each, £10 1s., J. Mere; 29, 2 r., £6, J. Tunnell; 30, 2 r., £4 5s., T. M'Goldrick; 31 and 32, 2 r. each, £10 9s., P. Waldron; 33 and 34, 2 r. each, £8 12s., D. M'Intyre. Total, £124 3s. On Monday, the following leases were put up for competition in the county of Durham: 920 acres, Rouchel Brook, £10 4s. 2d.; 1000 acres, Rouchel Brook, £15 15s. 8d.; 1000 acres, Back Creek, £8 13s. 3d.—Mr. M'Intyre. 640 acres, parish of Doon, £14 10s., Mr. A. Cameron. Total, £49 3s.—*Maitland Mercury.*

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EASTERN AUSTRALIA.—The Presbytery of Maitland met in the Church, West Maitland, on Thursday last, at twelve o'clock noon—the Rev. William M'Intyre, moderator *pro tem.* The meeting was opened with prayer. The minutes of the last meeting were read, supplies were appointed for vacant congregations within the bounds, and other matters of business attended to. The Presbytery having had its attention directed by the Rev. Mr. Sherriff to the subject of a system of education for the colony, and deeming it its duty to contribute to the formation and carrying out of sound views on this most important subject, adopted the following resolutions:—1. That while it holds that it is the duty of communities to provide for the communication of scriptural religious instruction in schools, it is constrained to believe that, from the greatly divided state of religious opinion, it is impossible for the Government of this colony, as the organ of the community, to discharge this duty. 2. That from the position which the Government thus unhappily occupies, no dutiful course seems to be open to it but that of supplying a sound secular education—leaving it to those interested in any particular school to determine what, or whether any, religious instruction shall be given in it; at the same time taking care to indicate that, while it is prevented by the circumstances above-mentioned from providing for the communication of religious instruction, it attaches the highest importance to the religious element in education. 3. That a system based upon, and in conformity to this view of the duty of the Government, would be free from the objections to which the existing systems are open, as either placing truth and error upon precisely the same footing, or as throwing obstacles in the way of the free and unrestricted use of the word of God in schools. 4. The Presbytery conceives that there is good ground for anticipating that, under such a system, a large amount of scriptural religious instruction would be imparted to the young; while, on the one hand, no violence would be offered to the religious convictions of any, inasmuch as all who objected to the religious instruction given in any particular case might direct that their children should be exempted from attendance on it; and, on the other, an objectionable condition of any particular school with respect to religious instruction would be the result, not of national, but of local arrangement, and would not, therefore, involve national guilt. The Rev. Mr. Sherriff, Presbytery Clerk, was directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Premier. Mr. Sherriff gave notice that at the next meeting he would propose an overture to the Synod, in conformity with the above resolutions. The Presbytery adjourned till the last Tuesday of September.—*Maitland Mercury.*

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£236 0 4
Gin	135 2 6
Whisky	46 11 0
Rum	334 5 0
Perfumed spirits	2 12 9
Wine	25 18 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	31 5 0
Ditto, in bottle	5 4
Tobacco and snuff	218 2 0
Tea	13 6 0
Sugar, unrefined	1000 3 4
Pilotage	36 4 5
Total	£2081 15 11

The following is the amount of Customs revenue received at the port of Sydney during the month of July:—

Brandy	6583 5 11
Gin	4617 7 6
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	19 4 5
Whisky	796 13 7
Rum	11,168 17 11
Perfumed spirits	7 5 3
All other spirits	149 3 1
Wine	2107 17 6
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	493 1 2
—— (in bottle)	207 4 10
Tobacco and snuff	5238 11 7
Cigars	861 19 3
Tea	3381 14 0
Coffee and chicory	369 6 4
Sugar, refined	5 13 4
—— unrefined	5879 2 0
Molasses	15 19 2
Gold	485 8 9
Opium	100 18 9
Bonding warehouse duty	644 0 0
Pilotage	630 0 0
Dues	47 10 0
Total	£43,865 13 3

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The number of bales of wool catalogued was 115, and of this quantity 97 were sold. The wool market is a little firmer, and there was some competition for the lots offered, but prices are still without any improvement. A lot of 16 bales from Norfolk Island, belonging to the Pitcairn Islanders, attracted some attention, and brought 11d. per lb. The wool was very coarse and seedy, which accounted for the low price it realised. The highest price obtained to-day was 21½d. for 8 bales of scoured wool, marked Ifield. The following were the prices at which the several lots were sold: Fleece, 16¾d. to 20d. Scoured, 15½d. to 21½d. Norfolk Island, 11d. New Zealand, 16½d. Handwashed, 7d. to 14½d. Mixed, 7d. to 14½d. Locks, 6½d. to 11d.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market was well supplied, but the whole of the lots were taken at prices fully equal to those of last week. A bundle of superior washed skins brought 9½d. per lb. About 4000 sheepskins were sold at from 4d. to 9½d. per lb.

Tallow—The market is a little easier, owing to the town trade being unwilling to supply themselves at present rates. As holders, however, were not disposed to accept any material reduction in prices, about half the quantity offered was withdrawn. 37 casks of beef, mixed and station, were sold at from £40 to £54 per ton.

Hides—The market is very firm, and the prices of heavy well cured hides have advanced from 1s. 6d. to 2s. each. A superior lot of 102 hides brought 22s. 3d. each. About 600 hides were sold at from 11s. to 22s. 3d. each; skins, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. each.

Messrs. Mort and Co. have sold privately the following properties:—Block of land adjoining Botts' Wharf, £2000; block of land with frontage to Devonshire-street for £818. These properties were sold to Mr. Patrick Farelly. The residue of the Bark Huts Estate, 608 acres 1 rood 5 perches, at 30s. per acre, £912 8s. 6d.; allotments at Burren Estate, with frontage to Burren-street, at 17s. per foot; leased allotments in South Sydney Estate (Mr. F. O'Brien's), with frontage to Alma-street, at 8s. per foot per annum.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

WOOL.—There has been a better demand for this staple during the past week, and all offered has met ready purchasers; although there is no actual advance to note, yet prices are firm in anticipation that the mail now due, will bring better accounts of the English Wool Market. Quotations are nominal—the lots being confined to handwashed, and portions of known clips.

SHEEPSKINS.—The trade have purchased freely, and excepting very choice parcels, prices are the same.

TALLOW.—There is a temporary depression in this market—and as parties are unwilling to accept lower figures, a portion of that advertised was withdrawn.

HIDES.—Have improved slightly during the past week, and may be quoted 1s to 1s 6d higher for best heavy—others in proportion. One lot, a superior parcel, unusually heavy, realised 22s 3d each, it being understood for tanners' use on the spot.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON:—
Wool, ½d to ¾d per lb.
Hides, 15s to 25s per ton
Tallow, 25s to 30s per ton
Oil, 35s to 45s per tun
Gold, ½ per cent. by sailing vessels, ¾ ditto, by steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 4 per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.

Private Bills (with produce hypothecated); 1¼ premium if drawn against wool, tallow, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	Nominal		
Fair to good	Ditto		
Low to middling	Ditto		
Grease	Ditto		
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 6	to	1 1
Handwashed	1 3	to	1 8
Scoured	Nominal.		

TALLOW.			
Beef (for town use)	£45 0 0	to	£50 0 0
Mutton (ditto)	54 0 0	to	60 0 0
Station (ditto)	43 0 0	to	51 0 0
Hides, each	0 10 0	to	0 20 6
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 0 5	to	0 0 6

MORT and CO., Brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, August 4.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.—Tare, actual; draft, 1 lb. per cwt., and no other allowance. Wool: Skin, ——, 1 bale at 12d; scoured, H, 1 at 15½d; ditto, H, 1 at 21½d; mixed, JS, 1 at 11d; ditto, DWJ, 1 at 7½d; fleece, LC, 27 at 20d; scoured, Ifield, 8 at 21½d; handwashed, FC, 11 at 13d; ——, Norfolk Island, 16 at 11d; fleece, AxJ, 16 at 16½d; broken fleece, AxJ, 4 at 13¼d; New Zealand, D&K, 7 at 16½d; mixed, AxJ, 1 at 11½d; locks and clippings, AxJ, 2 at 11½d; mixed, RJ in diamond, 1 at 8½d; ditto, FC, 1 at 14½d; locks, FC, 1 at 7½d; mixed, FC, 1 at 7d; handwashed, 8, 7 at 13d; mixed, HD conjoined, 2 at 20d; ditto, ——, 5 at 7d. Sheepskins: 2 bundles at 7d, 11 at 7¾d, 1 at 9½d; PP, 5 at 7¾d; lot at 8½d, lot at 4d, lot at 7½d, lot at 8d, lot at 5d, lot at 9d; lot at each 3s 7d, lot 8d. Tallow: 4 casks at 44s 6d; WD, 11 at 49s 3d; GR, 4 at 49s 3d; TP, 2 at 49s 6d; TS, 3 at 51s 6d; T in inverted triangle, 1 at 45s 9d; ditto, 1 at 54s; 4 at 53s; JS, 1 at 52s 3d; 1 at 40s, 5 at 41s 6d. Hides: 73 at 17s 9d, 14 at 4s 9d, 7 at 16s, 5 at 13s, 13 at 16s, 33 at 19s 3d, 33 at 15s 9d, 29 at 20s 6d, 32 at 11s, 56 at 2s 9d, 26 at 14s 3d, 10 at 18s, 229 at 16s 3d, 102 at 22s 3d, 3 at 11s, 7 at 16s. Skins: 70 at 1s 4d, 5 at 3s 1d.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—We understand Colonel Barney is about retiring from the office of Surveyor-General on a retiring allowance. Mr. A. G. M'Lean, chief draughtsman, will have charge of the department as a temporary measure.

AMERICAN GRATITUDE.—At an ordinary meeting of the Local Marine Board of the port of London, held on Thursday, Mr. Henry Green in the chair, Captain Colin Shearer, of the brig Mary, of Greenock, last from Queenstown for London, attended to receive a handsome gold chronometer and chain, awarded by the American Government for services rendered in saving some of the crew of the Central American steamship. The following letter to the Foreign Office from the American minister was read:—"The undersigned, &c., has the honour to transmit to the Earl Malmbesbury, &c., a gold chronometer and chain, which the President desires to present to Captain Colin Shearer, of the British brig Mary, of Greenock. It has been officially communicated to the American Government that in the month of September, 1857, nine days after the foundering of the steamship Central America, on her voyage from Havanah for New York, three of the men belonging to that ill-fated vessel were picked up in an open boat by Captain Shearer, were treated with great kindness and hospitality, and were subsequently transferred to the Bremen basque Laura, on board of which they were enabled to arrive safely at New York. The undersigned has been specially instructed to express to her Majesty's Government the high sense entertained by the Government of the United States of the humane and generous spirit exhibited by the conduct of Captain Shearer, and to request that the Earl of Malmesbury will have the goodness to cause to be conveyed to him the accompanying testimonial of the President's acknowledgments and approbation.—(Signed) G. M. DALLAS.—Legation of the United States, London." The chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, presented the testimonial, and Captain Shearer made a suitable reply.—*Evening Express.*

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SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the week ending July 30th, 1859.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahrenheit. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Winds. Direction. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Force. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Temperature. Minimum Shade.	Maximum Shade.	Maximum Sun.	Mean Humidity.	Portion of Sky obscured by Clouds. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Rain in inches.
Sunday, July,	24	29·951	29·859	29·926	W N W	S	N W	3	4	1	40·0	54·9	81·0	·73	·0	·0	·0	·000
Monday	25	·963	·936	30·017	W	S S W	W	4	4	3	41·0	54·8	67·4	·66	·9	1·0	·1	·000
Tuesday	26	30·112	30·008	·118	S S W	S	W S W	4	4	1	41·8	55·8	76·7	·64	·8	·9	·0	·000
Wednesday ...	27	·124	29·997	·032	W N W	E	N N E	2	2	1	41·0	57·0	84·7	·77	·6	·3	·0	·000
Thursday	28	·043	·989	·069	W	S	W N W	2	2	1	39·9	57·1	86·6	·75	·0	·6	·0	·000
Friday	29	·101	·993	·065	W N W	W N W	W	3	2	2	37·5	62·0	82·5	·65	·0	·1	·0	·000
Saturday	30	·195	30·227	·255	S S W	S W	W S W	5	4	4	46·6	54·9	76·4	·69	·1	·4	·0	·915
Mean and sum ...		30·070	30·007	30·069	......	......	......	3·0	3·1	1·9	41·1	56·7	79·3	·70	·27	·39	·01	·915

REMARKS.

Sunday, July, 24th. Very fine throughout.
Monday, 25th. Cold and cloudy; light shower at 8 p.m.
Tuesday, 26th. Windy cloudy day; cleared at 7 p.m.
Wednesday, 27th. Fine; heavy dew at night.
Thursday, 28th. Fine throughout; heavy dew.
Friday 29th. Very fine; rain in the night.
Saturday, 30th. Showers from 5 to 8 p.m.

The thermometers and rain gauge are in the enclosure on the south side of the Observatory.

The force of the wind is represented according to the observer's judgment by numbers from 0 to 6; 0 representing a calm, and 6 a violent storm.

The extent of cloud is represented by the number of tenths of the whole sky supposed to be obscured at the time of observation.

The humidity is the mean of the results obtained from observations at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m.

Sydney Observatory, latitude 33·52 S., longitude 151·12 E., height above the sea 154 feet.

W. SCOTT, astronomer.

Royal Geographical Society.—A crowded meeting of this society was held on the evening of May 9th, at Burlington House, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair. Messrs. L. C. Bailey, R.N., R. Fisher, and John Reeve were elected Fellows of the society. Several maps and plans of fortified towns, &c., in Italy, presented by the Government of Rome, &c., were exhibited to the meeting. The papers read were—1. "Notes on the Lower Danube," by Major Stokes, R.E., communicated by Captain Collinson, R.N., F.R.G.S. The author, after describing the course and character of the Upper Danube, proceeds to consider its various mouths and their respective adaptabilities for the purposes of commerce. A map of the Principalities in 1769, illustrative of the Russian campaign of that year, another Russian plan giving the city of Odessa, which was built in 1796, and a detailed survey of this coast so far back as Sulina, made by the Russian Government in 1829-30, furnish materials from which may be calculated the advance of the delta between those periods and 1857, when the coast was again surveyed by Captain Spratt and the officers of her Majesty's ship Medina, proving that in 27 years the Kilia delta has advanced more than 4000 feet. The Sulina bar is much in the same position as in 1830, the coast line to the north having receded, although to the south it has gained, and is daily gaining, on the sea. The prevailing winds and littoral currents being from north to south during the greater part of the year, the river current is turned southwards, and its deposits, as is the case with the other branches, are found to the south. The author remarks that the direction and force of the wind exercise an important influence upon the growth of the delta, and observes that two systems for deepening the entry of the St. George's mouth have been proposed. One is to carry out piers in a direction E. by S., in continuation of the Kedrilis, or northern channel, to a depth of 20 or 25 feet, so as to lead the river current through and beyond the bar to a point where the breakers will not cause it to re-form. The other is to cut a littoral canal from the deep channel to a point 1000 yards north of the Kedrilis embouchure, where a small artificial harbour should be constructed to receive it; the entry to the canal from the river to be closed by two sets of gates, to prevent the muddy river water from passing into it. 2. "Observations on the Geography of Central Africa," by Mr. James M'Queen, F.R.G.S. The author is convinced that the Kilimanjaro Mountain, in Eastern Africa, rises above the limit of perpetual snow, and that the sources of the Bahr ol Abiad, or White Nile, flow from it. In support of this opinion the three journeys from Rabbai, near Mombas, performed, as it is stated, by Mr. Rebmann, are referred to, and passages quoted describing the journey across the Bura or Taita range of hills, 100 miles from the coast and 20 in breadth, to the province of Uru, distant from Kilimanjaro only five or six miles. The author states that there are two summits rising to the limits of snow, the eastern or lower one, from which the snow at times melts, and the western or higher one of a dome form, on which it is perpetual. A distance of ten or twelve miles is said to exist between them. Dr. Krapf visited Ukambane twice in 1849, and again in 1850. This country country lies north-west from Mombas; on the way thither the small river Woi, descending from the northern end of the Taita range, was passed, as well as another and more considerable stream descending from the eastern side of Kilimanjaro. From the Adi—the south-west boundary of Ukambane—the capital or residence of Kitui was reached, the country being very elevated and cold. The river Dana, coming from the snow-capped Kenia, is four days' journey from Kitui. "Turning to the White Nile," the author remarks, "we have its course correctly determined by the expedition sent to explore it by Mehemet Ali, the ruler of Egypt, in 1839-40, from Khartum upwards through its very winding course to 3.30 north latitude, 31 degrees longitude east from Greenwich." From this and several other authorities the author believes that the White Nile does not only take its rise in the mountains near Killimanjaro, but also in the Kenia range, a little to the north of the equator. Captain Speke, who had just reached England from his perilous journey into Central Africa, in company with his friend Captain Burton, differed from Mr. M'Queen, inasmuch as he had succeeded in reaching the great African lakes Tanganyika and Nianza, from the latter of which he had no doubt that the real sources of the White Nile must be sought. His opinion is derived from personal observation, both as regards its true position, determined astronomically, and the levels of the surrounding country, taken by boiling water thermometers in the districts visited, and supported by Arab information in the more northern localities. The plateau over which he travelled ranges between 3000 and 4000 feet high, and the lake itself is on the same level. 3. "Remarks on the Seychelles," by Mr. J. Lyons M'Leod, F.R.G.S. The meeting having been addressed by Mr. M'Queen and Colonel Sykes, the president reminded the Fellows that at their next meeting (the "Anniversary") the gold medals would be awarded, and his farewell address delivered. The meeting then adjourned.—*Times.*

Hot Soup made without Fire.—Beaumont and Mayer, taking advantage of the circumstance, known from the remotest ages, that heat is always developed by friction, make a quantity of water boil in less than an hour and a half, by the continued revolution of a slightly conical iron rod covered with hemp throughout its whole length, inside a copper case, against the sides of which it exerts a very considerable friction. The rotary motion is simply produced by a handle, which sets the hemp-clad rod in motion by means of a toothed wheel. A couple of men are able to cause the rod to revolve rapidly. The machine is intended to make soup for soldiers. With a sufficient quantity of biscuit and preserved meat, these two men are able to make enough good hot soup for twenty of their comrades in an hour and a half without the help of a spark of fire.—*Household Words.*

The "Bradshaw" of the Eighteenth Century.—One of the most remarkable features of the old road-books was the frequency with which gallows and gibbets were referred to as road-marks. Here are a few instances:—"By the gallows and three windmills enter the suburbs of York. Leaving the forementioned Suburbs (Durham), a small ascent, passing between the gallows and Croke-hill. You pass through Hare-street, &c., and at 13.4 part of Epping Forest, with a gallows to the left. You pass by Penmenis Hall, and at 250.4 Aildraught Mill, both on the left, and ascend a small hill with a gibbet on the right. At the end of the city (Wells) you cross a brook, and pass by the gallows. At 2.3 leaving the acute way on the right to Towting, Ewel, &c., just at the gallows, or place of execution of malefactors, convicted at Southwark. At 8.5 you pass by a gallows on the left, and at 10.2 enter Croydon. A small rill, with a bridge over it, called Felbridge, separating it from Surrey, whence by the gallows you are conveyed to East Grinsted. Leaving Peterborough you pass the gallows on the left. You leave Frampton, Wilberton, and Sherbeck all on the right, and by a gibbet on the left, over a stone bridge. Leaving Nottingham you ascend a hill and pass by a gallows. From Bristol, through St. John's Gate, and over Froom Bridge, you go up a steep ascent, leaving the gallows on your right. You cross the river Saint, leaving the gallows on your left, and enter Caernarvon." These hideous instruments of death standing by the highway awoke terror in the breast of the traveller. Meeting only a few persons upon the road, he saluted and passed them with suspicion, and feared every one he met as one who might be a robber or a murderer. On the road from London to East Grinsted, a distance of twenty-six miles, there were no less than three of those unsightly contrivances. In Bewick's works upon birds and quadrupeds, whenever that eminent naturalist and artist introduced an illustration of English scenery, a gibbet was almost certain to be included as one of the characteristics of the "picturesque."—*Phillip's "History of Progress in Great Britain."*

LAND SALES.

On FRIDAY, 26th AUGUST, at eleven o'clock.
At the Police Office, Casino.

Suburban Lots.—County of Rous. Parish of North Codrington. At Codrington: Lot 1, 2 acres 3 roods 18 perches; lot 2, 2 acres 16 perches; lot 3, 2 acres 32 perches; lot 4, 1 acre 3 roods 24 perches; lot 5, 2 acres 16 perches; lot 6, 1 acre 3 roods 24 perches; lot 7, 1 acre 1 rood 11 perches; lot 8, 1 acre 1 rood 4 perches; lot 9, 1 acre 1 rood 35 perches; lot 10, 1 acre 2 roods 24 perches; lot 11, 2 acres 2 roods 16 perches; lot 12, 2 acres 3 roods 20 perches. At Lismore: Lot 13, 5 acres 1 rood; lot 14, 3 acres 3 roods 20 perches; lot 15, 3 acres 2 roods; lot 16, 2 acres 2 roods 20 perches; lot 17, 2 acres; lots 18 to 22, 14 acres 1 rood; lot 23, 17 acres 16 perches; lot 24, 5 acres; lot 25, 21 acres; lot 26, 20 acres; lot 27, 13 acres 3 roods 10 perches; lots 28 and 29, 15 acres each. Upset price, £2, £2 10s., and £3 per acre.

Town Lots.—County of Rous. Parish of Lismore. Village of Lismore: Lots 30 to 34, 3 roods 30 perches each; lots 35 to 46, 2 roods each. Parish of North Codrington. Town of Codrington: Lot 47, 3 roods 8 perches; lot 48, 1 acre 1 rood 1 perch; lots 49 to 52, 2 roods each; lots 53 and 54, 3 roods 8 perches each. Parish of Ballina. Town of Ballina: Lot 55, 1 rood 29 perches; lot 56, 1 rood 35 perches; lot 57, 2 roods 3 perches; lot 58, 2 roods 10 perches; lot 59, 1 rood 36 perches; lot 60, 1 rood 30½ perches; lot 61, 1 rood 26½ perches; lot 62, 1 rood 24½ perches; lot 63, 3 roods 7 perches, lot 64, 1 rood 32 perches; lot 65, 1 rood 22 perches; lot 66, 1 rood 15 perches; lot 67, 1 rood 10 perches; lot 68, 1 rood 7 perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On MONDAY, 29th AUGUST, at eleven o'clock.
At the Police Office, Grafton.

Country Lots.—County of Clarence. Parish of Great Marlow. Lying north-westerly from Grafton, on Carr's Creek, between Johnson's portion of 150 acres and Dick's portion 163: Lot 1, 37 acres. Parish of Lawrence. Lying northerly from the town of Lawrence, on the east side of the road from New England to the Richmond River: Lots 2 to 6, 40 acres each. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Special Country Lots.—County of Clarence. Parish of Lawrence. On the Clarence River, immediately below the town of Lawrence: Lot 7, 2 acres 3 roods 36 perches; lots 8 and 9, 2 acres 3 roods each; lot 10, 2 acres 2 roods; lot 11, 2 acres 2 roods 15 perches; lot 12, 3 acres; lot 13, 3 acres 20 perches; lot 14, 3 acres 1 rood 20 perches; lot 15, 6 acres; lots 16 to 18, 6 acres 3 roods each; lot 19, 7 acres. Near Clarence River, immediately below the town of Lawrence: Lot 20, 4 acres; lot 21, 5 acres 1 rood 21 perches; lot 22, 6 acres; lots 23 and 24, 5 acres each; lots 25 and 26, 20 acres each. Upset price, £1 10s. and £2 per acre.

Suburban Lots.—County of Clarence. Parish of Lawrence. Town of Lawrence: Lot 27, 3 acres; lot 28, 3 roods 30 perches; lot 29, 4 acres 1 rood 30 perches; lot 30, 5 acres 1 rood 24 perches; lot 31, 6 acres, 3 roods. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

Town Lots.—County of Clarence. Parish of Lawrence. Town of Lawrence: Lots 32 to 34, 2 roods each; lot 35, 3 roods 27 perches; lots 36 to 53, 2 roods each; lot 54, 1 rood 36 perches; lot 55, 1 rood 37 perches; lot 56, 1 rood 38 perches; lot 57, 2 roods; lot 58, 2 roods 1 perch; lots 59 and 60, 2 roods each; lot 61, 2 roods 4 perches; lot 62, 2 roods 11 perches; lot 63, 2 roods 17 perches; lot 64, 2 roods 20 perches; lot 65, 2 roods 23 perches; lot 66, 2 roods 25 perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On FRIDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, at eleven o'clock.
At the Police Office, Maryborough.

Town Lots.—County of March. Parish of Maryborough. Town of Maryborough: Lots 1 to 10, 1 rood 35 perches each; lots 11 and 12, 1 rood 24 perches each; lots 13 to 22, 1 rood 19 perches each; lots 23 to 32, 1 rood 24 perches each; lots 33 to 42, 1 rood 19 perches each; lots 43 to 50, 1 rood 24 perches each. Upset price, £12 per acre.

On MONDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER, at eleven o'clock.
At the Police Office, Albury.

Country Lots.—County of Goulburn. Parish of Billabung. Within the north-western portion of the Billabung Reserve: Lot 1, 103 acres; lot 2, 81 acres 1 rood; lot 3, 79 acres; lot 4, 76 acres 2 rood; lot 5, 78 acres 3 roods; lots 6 and 7, 91 acres each. On and near the Billibung Creek, opposite J. C. Whitty's 384 acres: Lot 8, 25 acres; lot 9, 36 acres 2 roods; lot 10, 22 acres 3 roods; lot 11, 32 acres 8 perches; lot 12, 32 acres 2 roods; lot 13, 31 acres 2 roods; lot 14, 31 acres. Within the Billabung village reserve, on and near the road from Albury to Sydney: Lot 15, 40 acres; lot 19, 46 acres; lots 17 and 18, 36 acres 2 roods each; lot 19, 40 acres 3 roods; lot 20, 46 acres 3 roods. Parish of Bowrea. Near Bowna Creek: Lot 21, 24 acres.—County of Denison. Parish of Mulwalla. Near the Mulwalla Reserve: Lots 22 to 24, 23 acres each. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Town Lots.—County of Goulburn. Parish unnamed. Within Ten-mile Creek Reserve: Lots 25 to 46, 2 roods each. (Upset price £8 per acre.) Parish of Albury. Town of Albury: Lot 47, 3 roods 2 perches; lots 48 and 49, 3 roods 1 perch each; lot 50, 3 roods; lot 51, 2 roods 33 perches; lot 52, 2 roods 32 perches; lots 53 and 54, 2 roods 31 perches each; lot 55, 3 roods 11 perches; lot 56, 3 roods 9 perches; lot 57, 3 roods 8 perches; lot 58, 3 roods 7 perches; lot 59, 3 roods 6 perches; lot 60, 3 roods 5 perches. Upset price, £25 per acre.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Vanderville, Oaks.—17th July. Steer, a little white across the face, hind feet, tail, and belly white, a little white over the shoulder near side, indescribable brand near rump; 3 years old. To be sold on 15th August.

Blackman's Swamp.—9th July. Black and white heifer, bit out off ear, illegible brand off rump. Red and white heifer, bit out off ear, illegible brand off rump. Red and white bullock, bald face, cock horns, like CA off rump, 3 off shoulder. Brindle and white bullock, down horns, like ≈B near ribs, like ≈S near rump. White stag, no visible brand. To be sold on 5th August.—On 11th July. Bay horse, saddle marked, dock tail, black points, J with ⌒ over and T—C conjoined under near shoulder, like JC over _ off shoulder. Bay pony, long tail, black points, like B near shoulder. Bay filly, black points, long tail, like M over ⌣ near shoulder. To be sold on 7th August.

Deniliquin.—8th July. Bay mare, short tail, saddle and collar marked, 14 hands 3 inches high, off fore foot shod, 5 years old, DB over X off shoulder, DB with ∞ over and X under near shoulder, X near thigh. Dark roan gelding, short docked tail, star on forehead, saddle marked, 14½ hands high, top part of G or C over B sideways near shoulder. Brown roan gelding, saddle and collar marked, short docked tail, 16 hands high, OC near hip, blotched brand on off shoulder like HB conjoined. Bay mare, saddle marked, star on forehead, off hind foot partly white, 14 hands 3 inches high, 7 years old, illegible blotched brand like LD conjoined (the L reversed) over T off shoulder, scar on off side of neck. Chesnut mare, blaze down face, saddle marked indentation on near side of nose, near hind foot white, 14½ hands high, W near cheek, illegible blotched brand near shoulder. Bay mare, star on forehead, snip on nose, small spot of white inside near hock, saddle-and-collar-marked, aged, 8S off ribs. To be sold 19th August.

Sydney.—19th July. Fifteen various coloured female goats. Small sized red bull, short horns, 2 off side rump, 2 years old. To be sold on 19th August.

Mulwala Lagoon.—24th June. Yellow and white cow, D9 off rump. Red cow, 4 off rump, R off ribs. Yellow and white bullock, MM off rump and ribs, D near ribs. Brindle poley cow, αD off rump, α off thigh. Two red and white bullocks, GXS near rump, 44 near ribs. Red and white bullock, HW off ribs, 5 rump. Red steer, 44 near ribs. Brindle steer, same brand. Yellow cow, same brand. Red bullock, same brand. Brindle and white bullock, short tail, indistinct brand off rump and ribs, and near rump. Blue and white bullock, 03 off rump. White bullock, 4 near rump, like JN off rump. Yellow and white cow, no brand visible, swallow fork off ear. Yellow cow, PT off rump. White bullock, ⌒ over JR off ribs. Red and white bullock, indistinct brand near shoulder. Red bullock, blotch brand and H near rump. Red bullock, T off ribs. Red bullock, blotch brand and H near rump. Red bullock, R off ribs. White working bullock, like ∞ over J2 near ribs, J and 1 with ⌒ over off rump, 7 shoulder. Red and white cow, 22 over illegible brand off ribs, blotch brand near ribs. Brindle bullock, like C and JH conjoined off rump. Strawberry bullock, HS off rump. Black cow, IW off rump, blotch brand near rump. Brindle bullock, E over ⋈ off ribs, 5 shoulder. Brindle poley cow, J3 near rump. White bullock, JH conjoined off rump, PG loin. Red cow, ¬L off ribs. Strawberry steer, TC near shoulder, 22 near rump. Red bullock, GXS near rump. Red and white steer, HI off rump. White bullock, AXL near ribs. Black cow, P7 off rump. Red and white bullock, IC off rump, 5 shoulder, blotch brand ribs. Red and white cow, off hip down, both ears marked, illegible brands off thigh. Red and white bullock, ЯK conjoined off rump. P thigh. Red steer, ICS off rump. Blue and white bullock, BY over 8 off ribs, short tail. Red cow, JM over W near ribs, 50 rump, S over — off ribs and loin. Strawberry steer, TH off rump, O ribs. Magpie bullock, like GS off rump. Strawberry steer, NY (writing capitals) over 2 off rump and ribs. Yellow and white bullock, BN or SN near rump. Red poley cow, short tail, CP over 77 off rump. Two yellow and white bullocks, HD conjoined near rump. White cow, MP near rump and ribs. Red poley steer, same brand. Red cow, ED near rump and ribs. To be sold on 19th August.

Red Post Hill, Falbrook,—25th and 27th July. Strawberry bullock, drooping horns, O off rump, DB on thigh, 2 on cheek. Yellow cow, JD near rump and thigh; damages 6s. each. Brindle stag, triangle near shoulder, DB off rump; notice sent to the owners. Brindle sided bullock, small horns, near ear cropt, HB or HO off side neck. Red heifer, star forehead, near ear slit, illegible brand near ribs, about 3 years old. Black bullock, stag horns, near ear notched under, off ear cropt, indescribable brand near ribs and rump. Bay gelding, small star, off hind fetlock white, short tail, like TF near shoulder and under saddle. Dark bay filly, near hind fetlock white, like I over 2 near shoulder; damages 1s. 6d. each. Bay mare, small star, long tail, white spot on back, no visible brand. Dark bay mare, fistula, short tail, 8D or 8B over illegible brand and W near shoulder; a bay filly foal at foot, ML near and off shoulder; damages 2s. each. Dark brown filly, ML near and off shoulder. Bay gelding, white face, saddle marked, little white on near hind fetlock, switch tail, lump on belly, 2 near cheek, like ML under saddle, like P off rump; damages 5s. 6d. each. Will be sold 26th August.

Gunning.—27th July. From Piercefield Estate; damages £5. Bay entire colt, black points, 22 near shoulder, 21 months old, 13 hands high. Will be sold 22nd August.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. John M'Lennan
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Orange, Cowra, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Meroo, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson.
Sofala and Tambaroora—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.

SOUTHERN.

Camden, Narellan, Riversford, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers
Appin—Mr. T. H. Parkinson
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Burrowa, and Juglong—Mr. William R. Laidlaw
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligan—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Gundagai, Adelong, and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, and Bronlee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Cooma and Nimity Bell—Mr. Thomas Kelly
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merrimbula, and Panbula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Messrs. Marshall and Rouse.
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth.
Lang's Crossing—Robert Neilson
Tumut—Messrs. R. Jahn and Co.

NORTHERN.

Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. James Menzies
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. George Denshire
Merriwa—Mr. J. H. Murray
Murrurundi and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Calandoon—Mr. W. Elliott
Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Bowling Alley Point—Mr. W. Pugh
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan
Brisbane, Warwick, and Good's Inn—Mr. Samuel Stevens
Ipswich—Mr. Kilner
Drayton and Toowoomba—Mr. W. H. Groom
Rocky River and Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Scone—Mr. Asser
Gayndah—Mr. Stanley Ludlow
Port Macquarie and Kempsey—Mr. H. Tozer
Cundletown, Manning River—Messrs. Scott and Cornish
Glen Innis—Mr. James Martin
Rockhampton—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
Richmond River—Mr. Ross, postmaster
Clarence River—Captain Wiseman
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Dowzer and Purser

Melbourne, Victoria—Gordon and Gotch
Geelong, ditto—Messrs. Franks and Jackson
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr. Fisher, Grenfell-street
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden
Wellington and Nelson, ditto—Captain Tinley
London—Messrs. Alger and Street, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund £190,000
This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.
Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.
Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.
The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.
Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum;
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent
Ditto 15 ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its Act of Incorporation, among which are the following:—
(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.
(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or control of their husbands.
(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.
ANNUAL PREMIUMS for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid......	£50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid	0 0 0
Australian Mutual Provident Society, five premiums paid	81 13 7

For full tables see prospectus.
General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.
Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the Principal Office.
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Hunter-street, February, 15th, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,500,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household furniture at the same rate as the buildings.
Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs, 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.
Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. to 20s.
Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—
With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
With liberty to repair, 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.
Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Joseph Burgon, Esq.
Capital subscribed exceeding £1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,156,000
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £25,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.
The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.
Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

MELBOURNE and SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received until two o'clock on FRIDAY, 19th August, for CONSTRUCTION of the remaining portion of Line from south side of the River Yarra to the junction with the St. Kilda and Brighton Railway, near Chapel-street, Prahran. Also, for the PORTION of the Line on the Hawthorne Branch from the south-east side of the River Yarra to the Booroondara Road. Full particulars to be obtained from the ENGINEER, at the offices of the Company. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender. By order, GEORGE W. LILLY, Secretary, Princes Bridge-station. Melbourne, July 28th, 1859.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received on board the s.s. QUEEN, until MONDAY, 8th instant, at noon, for repairs and painting. (Specifications can be seen on board.) GEORGE H. WILSON, master.

Superintendent's Office, Auckland, 22nd July, 1859.
NEW ZEALAND.—Province of AUCKLAND.—STEAM FERRY to NORTH SHORE.—TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY, 20th October, 1859, from persons willing to contract for the maintenance of a Steam Ferry between Stokes' Point, on the North Shore, and the city of Auckland, for one year, on the conditions following:—
The boat to start for Stokes' Point from the Queen-street Wharf, every morning at 8 o'clock, and leave the landing-place at Stokes' Point, on her return, at half-past 9 o'clock. To start from the Queen-street Wharf for Stokes' Point every evening at 4 o'clock, and to leave Stokes' Point for Auckland at half-past 5 o'clock.
The contractor will be permitted to make a charge for passengers, not exceeding one shilling each for adults, and sixpence each for children, and a charge for merchandise or produce at a rate not exceeding five shillings per ton.
Between the hours of 10 o'clock and 3, the contractor would be at liberty to make a trip to the Tameki, to Howick, to Shoal Bay, or other places within the harbour, as might be found convenient.
Description of Steamer.
A paddle-boat, 50 to 60 feet in length, having sufficient beam and being suitable for the carriage of passengers, drays, and cattle, with steam-power capable of giving an average speed of five miles per hour. Draught of water not to exceed four feet when loaded.
J. WILLIAMSON, Superintendent.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Lighthouse, Cape St. George.—Attention is invited to a notice in the Government Gazette, calling for Tenders for erecting a Lighthouse at Cape St. George, Jervis Bay.
TENDERS will be received at the Office of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 16th August, and must be endorsed "Tender for Lighthouse, Cape St. George."
Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for building the Foundation Walls and Setting the Base Course of a DWELLING-HOUSE and Offices, proposed to be erected on the Point Piper Estate. The plan and specification may be seen at the Office of Mr. JAMES HUME, architect, 137, Elizabeth-street, to whom Tenders are to be sent on or before MONDAY, the 15th instant.

TENDERS will be received for the purchase of £7520 in New South Wales Government Debentures due July 1st, 1860, endorsed at the Treasury as payable in London, and bearing interest at the rate of 3½d. per cent per diem, at the office of the Sydney Insurance Company, on or before WEDNESDAY next, August 10th, at 12 o'clock.
By order of the Board,
JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

TO JOINERS AND CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for Fittings and Furnishings in Shops and Show-rooms intended to be erected in George-street, Sydney, for Mr Francis Giles.
The works, consisting of counters, shelving, chests of drawers, &c., will have to be made at the contractor's own premises, to be all ready for putting in the buildings at the beginning of February, 1860.
The acceptance of the lowest or any tender will be optional with the advertiser. Plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. JOHN BIBB, architect, Macquarie-street to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the first day of September next.

TO ENGINEERS.—TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, for the construction and erection of a steam engine. Plans and specifications of which can be seen at the office of the undersigned. JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

NOTICE.—The attention of Engineers and Smiths is drawn to the advertisement in the Government Gazette of the 29th July, calling for Tenders for the Supply of 3½ (Three and a Half) Tons (more or less) of Wrought Iron Work, for the service of the Fitzroy Dock.
Directing Engineer's Office, Sydney, 4th August, 1859.

NOTICE.—The attention of Ironfounders is drawn to the advertisement in the Government Gazette of the 29th July, calling for Tenders for the Supply of 40 (Forty) Tons (more or less) of Iron Castings, for the service of the Fitzroy Dock.
Directing Engineer's Office, Sydney, 4th August, 1859.

NOTICE.—The attention of Brass Founders is drawn to the advertisement in the Government Gazette of the 29th July, calling for Tenders for the Supply of 1½ (One and a Half) Tons (more or less) of Brass Castings, for the service of the Fitzroy Dock.
Directing Engineer's Office, Sydney, 4th August, 1859.

Crown Lands' Office,
Sydney, 4th August, 1859.

ACCEPTED TENDERS FOR RUNS.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Tenders of the undermentioned parties have been accepted for the Runs of Crown Lands specified in connection with their respective names.

The rent in each case, as hereunder stated, for the year ending the 30th June, 1860, must be paid within sixty days from the present date, in default of which the Tenderers will forfeit any right acquired by virtue of their Tenders.

These Tenders are accepted, subject to the following conditions, viz.:—That in addition to all other terms prescribed by the present regulations, the occupancy of the said Runs, and the leases to be ultimately issued, shall be subject to any new or modified conditions which the Legislature may impose.

GEO. BARNEY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

NAME OF TENDERER.	NAME OF RUN. WELLINGTON.		RENT. £	s.	d.
John Mackintosh ...	East Bogan, No.	13...	267	0	0
Ditto	Ditto	14...	267	0	0
John Readford ...	Ditto	15...	231	0	0
Fulbert Archer ...	Ditto	16...	149	5	0
Henry Robertson ...	Ditto	17...	260	0	0
John Spink Johnston...	Ditto	18...	260	10	6
Ditto	Ditto	19...	198	0	0
James Anderson ...	Ditto	20...	142	0	0
John Spink Johnston...	Ditto	21...	167	10	0
Ditto	Ditto	22...	170	0	0
John Morgan	Ditto	23...	169	10	0
Ditto	Ditto	24...	147	10	0
Ditto	Ditto	25...	365	10	0
Edward John Bloxham	Ditto	26...	313	0	0
Ditto	Ditto	29...	336	0	0
Ditto	Ditto	30...	415	10	0
John Mackintosh ...	West Bogan, No.	13...	322	0	0
Ditto	Ditto	14..	302	0	0
William Wright Richardson	Ditto	15...	245	6	0
Henry Robertson ...	Ditto	16...	210	0	0
Fulbert Archer ...	Ditto	17...	192	0	0
Archibald Meston ...	Ditto	18...	314	15	0
William Wright Richardson	Ditto	19...	195	7	0
John Spink Johnston...	Ditto	20...	140	0	0
Ditto	Ditto	21...	165	0	0
Ditto	Ditto	22...	167	10	0
Ditto	Ditto	23...	168	5	0
John Morgan	Ditto	24...	155	10	0
Edward John Bloxham	Ditto	25...	322	0	0
Ditto	Ditto	26...	322	0	0
Ditto	Ditto	27...	374	10	0
Henry Robertson ...	Ditto	28...	210	0	0
Edward John Bloxham	Ditto	29...	352	0	0
Ditto	Ditto	30...	418	0	0

FOR SALE by private contract, MARES and three-year-old FILLIES, in number (54) fifty-four, well-bred, and adapted for the New Caledonia or New Zealand markets. Can be seen on application to Mr. THOMAS PIKE, Western Road. Coaches to and from Penrith, from the terminus at Parramatta, pass Eastern Creek three times daily.

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES for SALE, now landing, ex Moa. BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

NOTICE is hereby given that APPLICATION will be made to the Honorable the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of New South Wales, during the ensuing session thereof, for leave to bring in a bill to incorporate a certain Company, established in Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, under the name and style of the "NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY," for working the coal or other mines in or upon any land of which the said Company might from time to time be owners or lessees, for the purchase or leasing of coal or other mineral lands, for following up and acting upon any trade or purpose mentioned in any regulations for the management or conduct of coal or other mines in the said colony already promulgated, or hereafter to be promulgated; for purchasing the necessary machinery for working the said mines, or for testing the mining capabilities of any land purchased or intended to be purchased, by the said Company, or for draining any mines, or any other purpose in connection therewith; for exporting, selling, or otherwise disposing of all coal or other minerals to be raised from any land belonging to or leased by the said Company; for disposing of the timber on any such land; for leasing or selling any such lands, and for constructing railways, roads, wharves, and other matters necessary for the promotion of the objects of the said Company, under certain regulations and provisions contained in the deed of settlement of the said Company; and to define the powers, rights, duties, interests, and responsibilities of the said Company, and of its members, officers, and servants, to limit the liability of the shareholders thereof, and to empower the said Company, when incorporated to hold and sell lands, and for other purposes in the said bill expressed.
Dated this thirteenth day of July, A.D. 1859.
W. W. BILLYARD, solicitor for the Bill.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly, in the next session of the Parliament of New South Wales, for leave to bring in a bill to establish and incorporate a college within the University of Sydney, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, to be called the College of St. Andrew's, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
Dated this eleventh day of July, 1859.
DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, Solicitors for the bill
159, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

STOPPING TEETH.—Messrs. J. and M. EMANUEL, Dentists (established 1842), have the pleasure to inform the public that their stopping possesses the following properties: It does not shrink; it resembles the colour of the enamel, and hardens in ten minutes after it is placed in the tooth; it is a painless operation. The colour of gold-leaf having always been considered objectionable for front teeth, Messrs. Emanuel consider this discovery of great importance to those persons requiring the aid of the dentist. George-street, near Hunter-street.

GLEBE DISPENSARY.—Mr. FRANCIS L. RILEY, Practical and Pharmaceutical Chemist and Apothecary (late resident apothecary, for the last seven years, at the Maitland Hospital), begs to inform the inhabitants of the Glebe and surrounding districts that, having taken the above well-known establishment, is now prepared to carry it on as a first-class chemist's and druggist's business, and render it replete, in every particular, with drugs and chemicals of the greatest purity.
Medical gentlemen and families will find this a most desirable establishment, at which they can rely on their prescriptions and recipes being carefully and accurately dispensed by Mr. R. personally.
N.B.—Teeth extracted, cupping, bleeding, &c. Horse, sheep, and cattle medicines.
A supply of Turon leeches on hand.
Patent medicines and perfumery, &c., &c., of every description.
Address—Glebe Dispensary, adjoining the University Hotel.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Delicate Children.—The simplest, the safest, and the best medicine, and the most nutritious aliment to administer to children of feeble health and delicate constitutions, is Dr. De Jongh's exceedingly palatable Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. Mr. Thomas Hunt, Vice-President of the Medical Society of London, observes—"Children like the taste of Dr. De Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls per diem will fatten a badly-nourished child is truly astonishing." Dr. De Jongh's Oil is sold only in imperial half-pint, pint, and quart bottles, capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, and to imitate which is felony. Sole agents, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Wholesale agents at Melbourne and Sydney, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co.

DRUGGIST'S BUSINESS.—An excellent opening for a gentleman in the above line in a country town—to be disposed of only on account of the death of the late proprietor. For further particulars apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 95, York-street, Wynyard-square.

SOFT SHELL ALMONDS, Barcelona Nuts, Walnuts, Dates, Sugar Candy, Currants, and Raisins. W. DOUGLASS, 651 and 653, George-street.

FUEL.—A. A. Company's best screened COALS and cut-up Firewood. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

23-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, with improvements, 10 miles from Sydney. H. SELFE, New Pitt-street.

GILLAM'S SUPERIOR TABLE KNIVES.—JOSEPH GILLAM, manufacturer of every description of cutlery, respectfully invites buyers to inspect his stock of ivory, stag, and black table knives, with best argentine plated forks and patent roller steels.

GILLAM'S SUPERIOR RAZORS.—JOSEPH GILLAM has on view a splendid assortment of colonial-made RAZORS; likewise made expressly to his order—Rodgers' Old English Razor, Mappin's lancet-edge razor. Mechi's silver-steel razor, Heifor's hollow-ground razors. JOSEPH GILLAM, cutler (late R. Lamb), 394, George-street, near the Post Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED, in returning thanks for past favours to the inhabitants of Bowenfels, District of Hartley, and the public generally, begs to notify that he ceases from this date to give any credit whatever. That all accounts, promissory notes, bills of sale, &c., overdue, must be paid at once; and that promissory notes to fall due must be met at maturity: all parties failing in doing so will be sued without distinction. Parties wishing goods for cash will do well to inspect the stock on hand, which will be found varied and extensive. JOHN M'LENNAN, Bowenfels, June 1st, 1859.

MALT, 7s. per bushel; Labrador SALMON, in casks, 4d. per lb., fine sample. H. SELFE, New Pitt st.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS and others.—STONE LIME for SALE in any quantity. HENRY THOMPSON, Camden.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—FOR SALE, a second-hand double demy PRESS, equal to new. Parted with to make room for a machine. Apply to F. KELLERMAN, Bridge-street, Sydney.

PUBLIC-HOUSE.—Mr. DELOHERY has one of the best in Sydney, at a low figure.

CITY PLASTER and CEMENT STORE.—Slates, Lead, Fire-bricks, Guttering, Granite Flagging, Chimney-pieces, &c.; flagging for verandah; slating battens, shingles, sheet zinc. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

R. COCK and SON'S Bathurst Flour, on SALE, at the Auction Mart, Sussex-street. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS.

ORANGES! ORANGES! ORANGES!—Notice to Growers and Shippers.—The undersigned are open to receive consignments at their usual commission.
KNIGHT, BROTHER, fruit merchants and importers, 10, Western Market, Melbourne.

GUNPOWDER FOR SALE—
Blasting powder, large grain
Sporting ditto, FFF
Patent safety fuse.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 12, Barrack-street.

AMERICAN DOORS and Sashes. MOSES MOSS, Wynyard-lane.

LIME.—Superior Coral Lime in the Roche. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE

30,000 FEET 1-inch G. and T. PITCH PINE, very cheap
35,000 feet 1¼-inch G. and T. pitch pine
150,000 feet, 2, 1½, 1¼, 1, ¾, and ½ inch clear pine
75,000 feet 1-inch G. and T. spruce and white pine
50,000 feet cedar boards, assorted sizes
Cedar turnery, mouldings, architraves, &c.
100,000 feet Baltic and Oregon deals, various sizes
Baltic, Oregon, Kaurie, and colonial pine logs
2,000 doors and glazed windows, at reduced rates.
J. H. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw and Moulding Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

BOXES.—TO SOAP and CANDLE MAKERS, Wine Merchants, Cordial Manufacturers, and Exporters.—A large stock of every size always on hand, at reduced rates. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Branch Timber Yard, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

TURNERY of every description and design. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

COAL, COAL, COAL, and every description of Fuel, of best quality and lowest prices, may be obtained at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street, a few yards south of Market-street.

COAL and WOOD YARD, Circular Quay.—ROBERT FISHER begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a depot for the sale of coal, wood, and other fuel, and that he will be happy to supply families with the best quality on the most reasonable terms. R. FISHER, Circular Quay. N.B.—Free goods of every description stored and sold on commission.

COAL.—Genuine A. A Company's, carefully picked and screened; Charcoal, Coke, Billet and Cut Wood, Lime, Hay, Corn, Chaff, and Bran—delivered on the shortest notice. J. P. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

FUEL.—A. A. Company's best screened COALS and cut-up Firewood. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

FLOORCLOTHS, FLOORCLOTHS, CARPETS, CARPETS.—Buy your Carpets at PARKER and BATES', the cheapest house in Sydney. London Carpet and Floorcloth Warehouse, next Purkis and Lambert's, 355, George-street.
PARKER and BATES, proprietors.

EX CALDERA.—Messrs. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. are in receipt of the following assortment of choice goods for Gentlemen's wear:—
Dress and evening ties, in gauze, tissue, embroidered, Eton, gossamer, Eglinton, &c., &c.
Dress shirts—plain and fancy fronts
Kid gloves, 2s. 9d. per pair—white, straw, and lavender
Coats—Tasmanian, chester
Oxford frock
Fancy milton
Melbourne riding.
Suits, in Cheviot tweed
Hairline ditto
Shepherds' plaid.
Overcoats—Beaver raglan
Witney talma
Sardinian cape.
Boys' and youths' clothing, in every fabric. Also,
Solid leather portmanteaus
Best basil ditto
Registered folding ditto
Expanding coat bags
Enamelled ditto
Travelling bags (fitted up).
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

EX CALDERA.—
Just received,
Haberdashery, a well-assorted stock
Skirt steel, in white, black, and scarlet
Skirt cord, Victoria
Skirt bands, white, black, and drab
Opera tassels, white and coloured
Fancy dress buttons.
Also, will be landed and exhibited TO-MORROW (Friday) a beautiful selection of Honiton, Limerick, and Maltese setts, &c., in every variety.
N.B.—The above having been landed, are now open and ready for inspection.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

SILKS.—W. C. PRESTON and CO. have much pleasure in informing the Ladies of Sydney, and the public, that they have just purchased (at a large discount) another parcel of silk robes. The designs are new, and qualities good. They will be sold at seventy-five shillings. Cavendish House. Next the Commercial Bank.

NEW SILK ROBES, rich goods, 18 yards, 75s. W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

STOCK TAKING.—Previous to our annual stock taking, we shall offer, during this month, a variety of silks, shawls, mantles, &c., decidedly cheap. W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

TO LAND, ex Centurian, Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, in all the most approved shapes, 14 to 18 inches
Cricketing flannel shirts, blue and white
Crimean shirts, white and small checks
Chadwick's glace reels, all numbers.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

LIST OF PRICES for R. C. ARDERN'S Monster DRAPERY SALE.
MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.
Yard-wide longcloths, 2½d.
Very superior ditto, 4d.
50 pieces of Welsh flannel, 12½d, worth 1s. 6d.—a great bargain
2 cases brown holland, at 5½d., very cheap
3 ditto ditto ditto dressed, from 6½d.
Pinafore diaper, 5½d.
Dress linings, 2½d., all colours
White tablecloths, two yards square, 2s. 11d.
350 8-4 damask ditto, 4s. 11d., worth 8s. 6d.
8-4 Victoria tablecloths, 9s. 11d. each
Fringed toilet covers, 7½d.
White sheeting, two yards wide, 7½d.
Extra stout ditto, 9½d.
10-4 toilet quilts, only 7s. 6d.
11-4 counterpanes, 4s. 6d.
10-4 Whitney blankets, 7s. 6d. per pair
Ditto ditto super, 8s. 11d.
11-4 military ditto, 11s. 9d.
3 bales 11-4 ditto, super, 12s. 9d.
White dimity, 4½d. per yard
2 bales stout cotton ticks, slightly damaged, only 5½d.
Window damasks, 12½d.
Huckaback, all flax, 6½d.
DRESS DEPARTMENT.
1 case merino dresses, all at 4s. 11d.
2 ditto ditto ditto, very fine, 5s. 11d. for 9 yards
150 figured lustre dresses, only 6s. 9d.
7-4 French twills, 7s. 6d. the dress of 8 yards
2 cases check tweed dresses, only 6s. 11d. each
250 fancy dresses, a new material, 8s. 11d. for 16 yards
30 pieces check French delaine, 9½d. per yard
1 case ditto ditto Llamas, all at 10½d.
5 cases Norwich checks and crossovers, in various styles and fabrics, all at 12½d.
The Alliance, flounced robe, 15s. 9d, for 18 yards, very choice
2 cases of fine black coburgs, all at 8½d. worth 1s.
Hoyle's dark prints, 4½d. wide width
Ditto spring patterns, 3s. 10d. for 8 yards
Moreens, all colours, 1s. 2½d. per yard.
MANTLES, SILKS, AND SHAWLS.
R. C. A. invites particular attention to the following, being an early shipment of spring goods.
Ladies' cloth and tweed mantles, from 6s 11d.
Ditto ditto, very choice, new shape, 18s. 9d.
The new "Bermonse," 21s. 6d., worth 42s.
Children's cloth ditto, at half price
Real Genoa velvet ditto, from 38s. 6d., in plain and richly embroidered
Rich black ducape, 2s. 7½d., worth 3s. 6d.
Ditto coloured fancies, 3s. 1½d. wide width
The new mantilla shawl, 11s. 6d.
Cachmere and llama long ditto, from 7s. 6d.
Turnovers, from 1s. 3d. each.
FANCY AND HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Worked muslin collars, 7½d. each
300 ditto cambric, very rich, 1s. 9½d., worth 2s. 9d.
Richly worked collaretts, 2s. 3d. each
50 dozen crotchet collars, 1s., worth 2s.
Cambric habit shirts, 3s. 11d., very handsome
A beautiful stock of sleeves, habit shirts, sets, collaretts, collars, &c., &c., in every make
Bugle and crape sets, from 6s. 11d.
Moire antique parasols, from 2s. 6d. each
Our unlimited stock of French and Coventry bonnet ribbons will be sold at the following prices—6½d., 8½d., 10½d.
One case of ladies' French kid gloves will be sold at 14s. 9d. per dozen, or 1s. 3½d. per pair
130 dozen ladies' stout white cotton hose, 5d., worth 9½d.
Men's brown cotton socks, very stout, 5½d.
100 dozen men's grey lambs' wool, 8½d., worth 1s. 2d.
Men's lambs' wool shirts, 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 9d.
Trimmings, in endless variety.
SLOP DEPARTMENT.
Men's doe trousers, 5s 11d. per pair
Boys' ditto ditto, 4s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto, very superior, 5s. 11d.
Men's millers moleskin, 5s. 3d.
Ditto drab ditto, 3s, 11d.
Ditto Scotch twill shirts, slightly damaged, 2s. 3d.
Boys' ditto ditto, 1s. 6½d.
Men's white shirts, from 2s. 11d.
Ditto regatta ditto, from 2s. 6d.
Two cases of West of England doeskin, from 2. 11d., in all the new patterns
Mantle cloths, in brown or grey, 1½ yards wide, from 4s. 11d.
Millers' moleskin, 1s. 4d., worth 2s.
In the millinery, underclothing, and children's dress department will be found some astonishing bargains too numerous to particularise.
R. C. ARDERN, General Draper and Importer, South Head Road.
N.B.—R. C. A. recommends all ladies to obtain a list of prices at the shop door, to prevent confusion.

WHISKY—Highland malt, Islay, and Campbelltown; also Dublin, Cork, and other brands, wood and bottle. Rum—pine-apple, Brandies, Wines, choice brands. SAGE, MILLER, and CO., 4 Bligh-street.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly ON HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

CORN SHELLERS, to Thrash and Clean 150 Bushels per day. Also,
Ploughs, scarifiers, winnowing machines
Horse power thrashing machine
Wood and cane seat chairs, 1-dozen cases
Office and rocking chairs
Clocks—every variety imported
Children's dining and low chairs
HEBBLEWHITE, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

CHEAP ROOFING, Ridge Capping, Guttering, Tiles; Corrugated Iron Tanks for preserving rain water, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Iron Works, 103 and 105, Bathurst-street.

WAX VESTAS and MATCHES.—On SALE, by the undersigned:—
Vestas, in japan tin boxes | I.N.E. matches
Vestas, in plaid boxes | Saloon matches
Vestas, in wood and brass do. | Paper box matches.
The above are sold either by the case, or in quantities to suit purchasers. A. BLITZ, Colonial Match Manufactory, 42, Campbell-street, opposite the Cattle Market.

CEDAR.—Two Cargoes Richmond River Cedar. JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

PRIME MESS BEEF.—ELLIOTT, PORTER, and CO.'S prime Mess Beef, packed in English timber, and cured expressly for use in tropical climates, for SALE by the undersigned.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

CATTLE STATION.—GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE one of the very best Cattle Stations on the Lower Murrumbidgee.
115, York-street.

SHEEP STATION.—GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE an excellent Sheep Station, in the district of New England.
115, York-street.

STATIONS WITHOUT STOCK.—GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE a great number of Stations, without stock, situated in the Southern and Western Districts, at moderate prices and easy terms.
115, York-street.

SALT BUSH SHEEP RUNS, WITHOUT STOCK.
GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE the following very valuable STATIONS, without stock, viz.:—
BALLANDRY, 19,480 Acres
BINYAR, or LOWER MEROOL, 40,000 Acres
CACOPARRA, 25,600 Acres
TUBBETTA, 40,000 Acres
NORTH TUBBETTA, 40,000 Acres.
These runs are situated between the Lachlan and the Murrumbidgee, close to the Cocoparra Ranges, and watered by several creeks running into the Mirrol, and various springs. The capabilities of these runs may be increased materially by a small outlay of capital in damming some of the most eligible creeks.
The country is all that can be desired for sheep farming, consisting of open land and thinly timbered ridges. The distance from Deniliquin and Moama short.
Terms easy, and plans and particulars may be had on application, 115, York-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1489709

BAKERS' or CONFECTIONERS' FLOUR.—A very superior sample, in 100-lb. bags, on SALE at PERRIS' stores, Pitt-street, near the Theatre—about 25 tons.

LIVERPOOL SALT for SALE. HENRY BELL, 315, Pitt-street.

FIRST-CLASS FATTENING RUN.—For SALE by the undersigned, a first-class Fattening STATION in the Wellington District, having ten miles frontage to the Lachlan River (the back country well watered), together with 2000 (more or less) cattle. The homestead and principal improvements stand on 320 acres of purchased land. There are other substantial improvements on the run, and the station is considered one of the best fattening runs on the Lachlan.
For further particulars apply to RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street.

BREWSTER, REA, and CO. have for SALE several mobs of first-class STORE CATTLE, consisting of all bullocks, all cows, equal sexes, and mixed lots. For particulars apply at the Rooms, Squatters' Exchange.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney
Established 1847.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
40 horses, consisting of heavy draught, light harness, and hackneys
Dogcart, gigs, truck, dray, &c.

Martyns Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c. are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Steeple-chase Horse "Whisker."

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, 9th August, at 12 o'clock,
The celebrated steeple-chase horse "Whisker." Colour, chesnut; about 15½ hands high; winner of fourteen hurdle races, besides several flat races. Is an excellent hack, a perfect lady's horse, and can be highly recommended.

FRIDAY'S Clearing Sale.

Pocket Stove, Boots, Books, Clothing, Watches, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Rigby's pocket stove complete
2 cases boots, assorted
75 vols. novels and other books
New and second-hand clothing
Gold and silver watches
Rings, brooches, and other jewellery
5 pair pistols and 4 guns, together with other sundries.
Terms, cash.

To Furniture Dealers, and others.

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, between George and York streets, on SATURDAY, 6th, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of furniture, books, and sundries, viz., hair-seated sofa, chairs, bedsteads, tables, looking glasses, crockery, glassware.

Sales of Horses, &c., by auction, every day, at 11 o'clock, at

WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, Pitt-street. Two and one-half per cent. is the charge for all horses, &c., sold at this Repository, and no charge made unless a sale is effected.
Livery for horses £1 1s. per week; baits 2s. 6d.
SAMUEL WOOLLER, auctioneer.

THIS DAY (Friday), August 5th, 1859.

UPHOLSTERERS, Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, Shippers, and others are desired to attend the sale of Iron Bedsteads, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock precisely.
The whole for unreserved sale.
JOHN G. COHEN, auctioneer.

FRIDAY next, 5th August, 1859.

First-class Assortment of Iron Bedsteads.
To Ironmongers, Furniture Buyers, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 5th August, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of iron bedsteads, comprising
Solid-iron child's swing cots, japanned cane, 3 feet x 1 ft. 9 in.
Japanned best blue child's swing cot, registered, safety sides and canopy, half tester
Japanned-cane solid-iron child's cots, moveable sides and pillars, 4 feet x 2 feet
Japanned emerald green and white child's half-tester cot, with registered safety sides
Japanned-cane solid-iron four-post bedsteads, and brass vases
Japanned solid iron four-post bedstead
Superior head and foot rails, scroll pattern
Japanned parallel-tube iron bedsteads
Ditto ditto, footrail, and ornamented
Japanned parallel-tube four-post bedsteads, scroll pattern, head and footrails, brass ornaments, and mounts
Japanned taper-tube four-post bedsteads, footrails
Japanned iron tent bedsteads, 6ft. 4in. x 3ft., 6ft. 6in. x 3in., 6ft. 6in. x 4ft. 6in.
Ditto four-post bedsteads, 6ft. 4in. x 3ft., 6ft. 6in. x 3ft. 6in., 6ft. 6in. x 4ft., 6ft. 6in. x 4ft. 6in.
Positively without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY NEXT, 8th August, 1859.

Sixty packages of Boots and Shoes, from Messrs. J. Davies and Sons.
Important to Boot and Shoe Buyers, Storekeepers, Shippers and others.
For unreserved auction sale.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, August 8th, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Sixty packages of Davies and Son's boots and shoes, comprising—
Gents' stout calf jockey boots
Ditto ditto wellingtons and princes ditto
Ditto best mesnel mock balmoral ditto
Ditto stout ditto
Men's stout waterproof mining boots
Ditto stout calf bluchers
Ditto ditto kip bluchers, smooth bradded
Youths' and boys' kip lace boots
Ditto blucher ditto
Ditto light calf oxonian shoes
Children's cloth boots, welts, E. S., T.P.H.
Ditto patent calf shoes and straps
Men's Brussels carpet slippers, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 9th August, 1859.

Chimney Glasses
Paperhangings
Chairs, Curtains
Carpets, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, August 9th, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of the above.
Terms at sale.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, has REMOVED his offices to those lately occupied by the Royal Mail Company, Margaret-street, and where instructions for out-door sales will be received and attended to as usual.

MONDAY, 8th August.

At Stores of Mason, Brothers, Circular Quay.
On account of those concerned.
Ex Columbine, ——, from London.
Dressing Glasses
Gilt Mirrors.

CHATTO and HUGHES has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, Circular Quay, on MONDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Columbine,
BM in diamond, MB outside, § 4-6—3 cases
Dressing glasses
Gilt mirrors.
All more or less damaged by seawater.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 8th August.

At the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, Circular Quay.
Assorted Toys.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, Circular Quay, on MONDAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoice of assorted toys, by the case.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S DRAPERY SALE.
TUESDAY, 9th August.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Caldera, Clymer, from London.

Shirtings
Long Cloths
Derrys, Hollands
Grey Calicos, Wigan Sheeting.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
B in diamond
§ 38—1 bale, 32 pieces 36-inch shirtings
40—1 bale, 32 pieces ditto ditto
42—1 bale, 33 pieces ditto ditto
44—1 bale, 32 pieces ditto ditto
48—1 bale, 50 pieces 36-inch long cloths
49—1 bale, 33 pieces ditto ditto
51—1 bale, 25 pieces ditto ditto
53—1 bale, 30 pieces ditto ditto
70—1 bale, 32 pieces 33-inch ditto
59—1 bale, 26 pieces 4-4 hollands
76—1 bale, 19 pieces 72-inch greys
66—Part bale, 2 pieces 90-inch Wigan sheeting
4—Part bale, 5 pieces 72-inch greys
5—Part bale, 2 pieces ditto ditto
10—Part bale, 2 pieces ditto ditto
17—Part bale, 2 pieces 33-inch greys
36—Part bale, 5 pieces 36-inch ditto
30—Part bale, 5 pieces 72-inch ditto
50—Part bale, 3 pieces 36-inch long cloths
68—Part bale, 5 pieces derrys
75—Part bale, 4 pieces 72-inch greys
37—1 bale, 44 pieces 36-inch shirtings.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, by BOWDEN and THRELKELD, at the Commissariat Stores, on MONDAY, the 8th August, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of H. M. Navy, the undermentioned unserviceable stores landed from H. M. ships.
Biscuit dust, bread bags, casks
Chain cables, seamen's bags, hammocks
Blocks, a large quantity of cordage
Sails, old canvas, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Galvanized Iron Buckets.

THIS DAY, 5th instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
12 dozen galvanized iron buckets, seamed and riveted.
Terms at sale.

To Lawyers, Booksellers, and others.
Law Books.
In the Estate of late J. N. Shuttleworth, by order of the Official Assignee.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 5th instant,
A small but well selected library of law books, in an insolvent estate, comprising
Smith's Compendium of Mercantile Law, 1838-1855; Hammond's Digest, 2 vols.; Tidd's Practice, 3 vols.; Abbott on Shipping; Stephen on Pleading; Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.; Okes' Magisterial Synopsis, 5th edition, 1857; Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.; Roscoe's Criminal Evidence; Stephen's Commentaries, 4 vols.; Bridgman's Analytical Digest, 3 vols.; Harrison's Digest; Mylne and Keene's Reports, 2 vols.; Anstruther's ditto; Mylne and Craig's ditto, 2 vols.; Modern State Trials, 2 vols.; &c., &c. Also,
A magnificent oil painting, in handsome gilt frame
A superior hair trigger rifle.
Terms, cash.

To Ironmongers, Locksmiths, Builders, and others.
THIS DAY, 5th August.

Fancy China Mortice Lock Furniture.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
China mortice lock furniture
White, black, ivory, gold spot, marble, gilt, &c.
Drawer knobs, to match
Shutter ditto, ditto ditto
Doorplates, ditto ditto, very elegant.
Only a few lots of this invoice are now on hand. They will be cleared without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Electroplate.
In the Insolvent Estate of F. King.
By order of the Official Assignee.

THIS DAY, 5th August.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
One mahogany case, containing
12 table spoons, 12 table forks
12 dessert ditto, 12 ditto ditto
12 tea spoons, 4 egg spoons
1 mustard and 2 salt spoons
1 pair sugar tongs
1 lamp, 1 inkstand
4 B. M. dish covers (melon pattern), &c.
Terms, cash.

To Ironmongers and others.

THIS DAY, 5th August.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
Horse nails, wire fire-guards, mill saw files, screw boxes and taps, horse hobbles, coach pins, gimblets, plough bits, mortice chisels, ship scrapers, shoe rasps, Dowling bits, quadrant hinges, flange coffee mills, Dover knives, screw augers, wood screws.
38 double iron stretchers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On account and risk of the former purchaser.
Paperhangings.

THIS DAY, 5th August.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
No. 9—One case paperhangings, containing 500 rolls assorted patterns
Terms, cash.

Tinware.

THIS DAY, 5th August.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of superior tinware, made to the colonial pattern, viz.,
Teapots, coffee pots, camp-kettles, pint and quart pots, wash basin (hollowed and flewed), milk dishes, round and oval bakers, candle boxes, dust pans, slop pails, cake tins, bread ditto, lanterns, candle moulds, canisters, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Paperhangings.

THIS DAY.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases paperhangings, of the newest and most varied designs—marble, oak, flock, satin, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Mahogany Office Table.

THIS DAY.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
One superior mahogany office table, with pigeon holes, drawers, &c., suitable for merchants, solicitors, &c.
Terms, cash.

50 Casks Stockholm Tar.
New landing, ex Lord Worsley, on Grafton Wharf.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY next, 8th August instant, at 12 o'clock,
50 casks Stockholm tar, ex Lord Worsley.

Preliminary Notice.
Two Houses in Elizabeth-street South, opposite the Haymarket.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, August 11th, at 11 o'clock,
Two brick-built houses, being the third and fourth south of the Cheshire Cheese public-house, in Elizabeth-street South.
One house contains four rooms, a shop, and kitchen, let at 20s. per week. The other a private house, containing five rooms and kitchen, let at 11s. per week.
Title satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

50,000 Feet Superior Richmond River Cedar.
Ex Goldseeker.
Just landed, on Pacific Wharf, foot of Druitt-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Pacific Wharf, foot of Druitt-street, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 8th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The cargo of the Goldseeker, comprising 61 choice logs of cedar, measuring about 50,000 feet.
Will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of buyers.
Terms at sale.

The Cargo of Deals, ex Hedvig,
Captain Sjogren, from Gefle.
On account of whom it may concern.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, on the Circular Wharf, opposite the Ice House, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
The cargo of deals, imported by the ship Hedvig, now landed on the wharf, more or less discoloured by sea water, and on account of whom it may concern.
The cargo consists of
1114 deals, 3 x 11, 42,336 super feet.
2542 ditto, 3 x 9, 79,482 „
1246 ditto, 3 x 8, 32,..8 „
900 ditto, 3 x 7, 22,444 „
1130 ditto, 2½ x 7, 23,600 „
100 ditto, 2½ x 11, 1,828 „
390 ditto, 2½ x 9, 20,000 „
536 ditto, 1½ x 9, 8,000 „
437 ditto, 1½ x 8, 6,000 „
421 ditto, 1½ x 7, 4,764 „
8816
Terms at sale.

The Wreck of the clipper ship VIRGINIA, as she now lies on the beach at New Nantucket Island, in latitude 0·2 N. and about 176 degrees West longitude.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 11th August, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
By order of Captain Withers,
The wreck of the United States clipper-built ship VIRGINIA, four years old, with all her sails, rigging, anchors, chains, boats, apparel stores, arms, &c., &c., as they lie on the beach at the island of New Nantucket, where she was wrecked on the 16th of May last.
The captain left sixteen men on the island to save all that could be obtained from the wreck. She had provisions on board for twenty-six people for fourteen months; a new set of sails, never bent, and other spare sails. She had three anchors to three chains; two chains are 110 fathoms long, one being 1½-inch, and the other 1⅝-inch; the third chain is 75 fathoms of 1-inch. Her pumps are of a new patent, capable of discharging a ton of water per minute by four men. She has two water tanks of ¼-inch iron, made to hold 7000 gallons. She was strongly metalled two years since, to 20 feet aft and 19 feet forward. On board were two guns, known as long 4-pounders, and two 2-pounders, besides sundry small-arms.
After the sale of the wreck, the two chronometers (more or less damaged) will be sold, on the same account.
Terms at sale.

The superior first-class schooner, STAG, 52 tons register, carrying 80 tons on a draft of only 7 feet 3 inches.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 11th August, at 11 o'clock,
The very superior, fast-sailing, colonial-built schooner, STAG, now lying off the Grafton Wharf; with all her sails, boats, rigging, and other apparel.
This vessel was built at the Macleay River, by Mr. William Sutherland, only three years since, and he has been part owner ever since, paying the greatest attention to her.
She is now to be sold without reserve, to close a partnership account.
Persons on the look out for a thorough good colonial-built vessel would do well to inspect this craft. The master on board will show the vessel. She is metalled with 18 and 20 ounces Muntz metal.
Terms at sale.

BREWSTER, REA, and CO., beg to notify to intending purchasers of the PILTON and HALDON Stations, that the day of sale has been POSTPONED for the present, in accordance with instructions received from the Honorable Charles Sladen, who awaits the arrival of his correspondence by the next English mail. DUE NOTICE will be given in a future advertisement as to when the sale of the above stations will take place.

109 Packages New and Useful Drapery.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, 4th, and
FRIDAY, 5th.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
109 packages new and useful drapery.
Now landing from the Rachael, Lady Elma Bruce, and Centurion.

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY.

Flour, Bran, Hay, Maize, Onions, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock,
Quantities of the above-mentioned produce, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY, 5th August.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Wool
304 packages mutton tallow
1300 sheepskins
300 heavy well-cured hides
3000 horns
Shankbones, hair, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Painters, Glaziers, Shipchandlers, Ironmongers, and others.
White Lead
Assorted Paints
Dry Colours
Gum Arabic
Paperhangings
Oil, &c., &c., &c.

Day of Sale, MONDAY next, the 8th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Columbine,
30 cases paperhangings
506 kegs white lead
200 ditto assorted paints
8 cases varnishes viz.,
Carriage
Copal
Oak
Black Japan
8 casks gum arabic
30 ditto dry colours, viz.,
Yellow ochre
Celestial blue
Brunswick green
Powdered English umbre
Red ochre
Vandyke brown
100 drums raw and boiled linseed oil
20 cases China oil
130 boxes window glass, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Preliminary Notice.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice from the well-known Northampton manufacturer, M. P. Mansfield, ex Norma.
Particulars in future issue.

Beef in Carcase
Fat Pigs and Calves.

THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Mart, Sussex-street,
20 quarters of prime H. R. beef
About 50 fat calves and pigs, alive.
Terms, cash.

Oats, Maize, Barley, Bran
Hay, Honey, Bacon, &c.
THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Produce Auction Mart, Sussex-street,
100 bushels of 90-day maize (60 lbs.)
200 bushels prime maize (by measure)
100 bushels of English barley
10 tons sweet fresh bran
50 bushels of seed oats
150 bales of prime lucerne hay
80 bales oaten hay
2 casks honey
10 sides prime bacon.
Terms, cash.

Important Unreserved Sale of Wines, Spirits, and Beers
FRIDAY, 5th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 5th August, at 11 o'clock,
Several good parcels of wines, spirits, and beers, comprising
20 hogsheads Martell's genuine dark brandy
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
Other brandies, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Case brandies, good brands
100 cases Vinegrowers' Company's brandy
Burdon's, Cosen's, and other sherries
2 hogsheads very choice sherry
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
Offley's and other superior port wines
2 hogsheads very fine old port
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
Old tom, in bulk
200 cases Lowndes' old tom
100 ditto Peter's ditto ditto
20 quarter-casks Stewart's whisky
30 ditto Ramsay's ditto
140 cases Stewart's whisky
50 hogsheads West India rum
200 cases Dunphy's bottled ale
Byass' ale and porter
Allsop's bottled ale
Bass' ale, &c., &c., &c.
Also, to clear the store,
25 casks Byass' ale
7 ditto ditto porter
8 ditto Morice, Cox, and Co.'s porter
5 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, ale, &c.
Terms at sale.

Martell's Genuine Brandy.
In hogsheads and quarter-casks.

For Sale, by Auction, on FRIDAY, 5th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 5th August, at 12 o'clock prompt,
Ex Rachael, just landed,
20 hogsheads Martell's dark brandy, guaranteed genuine
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto, ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Stockholm Tar and Pitch.

Auction Sale on FRIDAY, 5th August.
On the Grafton Wharf.
To Merchants, Boat Builders, Ship Chandlers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, 5th August, at half-past 2 o'clock,
168 barrels best Stockholm tar
39 ditto ditto pitch.
Terms at sale.

Spring Shipment of Oilmen's Stores, &c.
2000 Packages.
For Unreserved Sale

On TUESDAY, 9th August.

Ex Centurion.
To Grocers, Shippers, Merchants, Provision Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 9th August, at 11 o'clock,
2000 packages oilmen's stores, comprising
Colman's super mustard in lbs.
Ditto ditto ditto in ½-lbs.
Ditto ditto ditto in tins
Ditto No. 1 starch
Hill and Ledger's pint pickles
Ditto bottled fruits
Crosse and Blackwell's potted meat
Ditto ditto calves' foot jelly
Whybrow's salad oil, quarts
Ditto ditto ditto, pints
Ditto ditto ditto, half-pints
Ditto table vinegar, quarts
Ditto half-pint capers, ketchup, and sauces
Ditto herrings, in tins
Coward's salad oil, in pint decanters
Feast's Spanish olives, pints
Ditto French ditto
Hogarth's fresh salmon, 1 lb. tins
Albert's sardines, ½ and ¼ tins
Volckman's candied orange, lemon, and citron peel
Hill and Jones' ditto ditto
Ditto fancy biscuits, in tins
Barry and Co.'s chicory, in cases
Ditto super mustard, in 10lb. tins
Cheddar loaf cheeses
Prime North Wilts loaf cheese
N. and J. Cummin's best new double rose Cork butter
Macaroni and vermicelli
Arrowroot, in tins 7 and 14lb.
Rio tapioca, in 1lb. tins
Castor oil, half-pint
Pimento
Prime smoked York hams
Ditto middles
Branden's neva stearine candles
Prime Irish mess pork
Oatmeal
Pearl sago
Muscatel raisins
Chesme and eleme raisins
French plumbs
Turkey figs
Jordan almonds
Patras currants, &c., &c.
The auctioneers have much pleasure in calling the attention of the trade particularly to this most splendid shipment of seasonable goods, which they have no hesitation in pronouncing to be one of the best assorted and most desirable ever offered at auction in this city.

Preliminary Notice.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Merchants, Country Buyers, Speculators, and others.
Ex Centurion.
190 Trunks Poole and Co.'s Boots and Shoes.

Auction Sale on WEDNESDAY, August 10th.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
190 trunks of Poole and Co.'s boots and shoes.
Full particulars will appear in a future advertisements.

MONDAY, 8th August.

To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, and others.
Elegant Lot of Furniture.
Wardrobes
Loo Tables
Sideboards
Cheffoniers.
All colonial manufacture and of the best description.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Furniture Rooms, at the Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, without reserve,
Elegant wardrobe, walnut wood, plate glass doors, shelving, &c., large size
Two handsome rosewood loo tables
Elegant lounge, rosewood, spring seated, covered in blue morocco
Six rosewood chairs, to match
Easy chair, spring seat, rosewood, covered in silk damask
Handsome escritoire, mahogany
Superb sideboard, with cellaret, &c., mahogany
Elegant cheffonier, walnut wood, marble top, plate glass doors and back
Cedar cheffonier, with shelves
Two superior dressing glasses
Two portable stretchers.
Terms, cash.
☞ The above will be on view at the Mart on Saturday next, and parties wanting really good furniture will do well to attend.

☞ On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, General Dealers, and others.
Twelve Packages, just landed, ex Columbine.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
H&C
§ 89 to 94 §—6 packages containing
Braces, crinoline petticoats
Dress holders, garters
Girdles, boys' belts
Gents' silk and satin slips
Shoe and boot ribbons
Men's and boys' caps
Gilt-frame looking glasses
Brushes and combs, &c., &c. Also,
3 cases, containing each 50 = 150 steel shovels, with handles
3 cases, ditto each 50 = 150 double pickaxes.
Terms at sale.

☞ Just in time for the Sydney and Melbourne Militia.
Six Cases of Broadswords, in bright Steel Sheaths.

*** On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock,
Six cases of broadswords, in bright steel sheaths.
Terms, cash.

By Order of the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq.
In the Insolvent Estate of John Lord and Henry Haslingdon, trading under the style or firm of John Lord and Co., of Sydney, merchants.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Adam Wilson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The trustees' right, title, and interest, in the remaining assets, &c., of the estate.
Terms, cash.

☞ On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.

By order of the Executors of the late Dr. S. Carter.
The valuable Personal, and other Effects, &c.
Surgical Instruments, Books, Diploma, &c.
Microscope, Gun, and Apparatus
Gold Watch, Chain, and a variety of useful Sundries.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 7, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The personal and other effects, with the diploma of the late Dr. S. Carter.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
To Parties Furnishing and Town and Country Buyers of sterling Furniture.
*** For Imperative Sale, the final residue of Mr. Henry Woolley's Importations, on TUESDAY next.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Henry Woolley to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, the whole of his importations, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large and varied assortment of superior household furniture, &c., &c.
N.B.—Full particulars of which will appear in Saturday's issue.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Nails and Ironmongery.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Ironmongers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
44 kegs nails, slightly damaged by sea-water
19 kegs, each 1 cwt., 3-inch 25 lb., patent nails
4 ditto, ditto, 2-inch 10 ditto, ditto
1 ditto, ditto, 4-inch
1 ditto, ditto, 4½-inch
1 ditto, ditto, 1½-inch 7 ditto, ditto
2 ditto, ditto, 1½-inch, wrought clasp nails
1 ditto, ditto, 2½-inch, ditto
2 ditto, ditto, 3½-inch, ditto
1 ditto, ditto, cut lath nails
1 ditto, ditto, wrought clout
3 ditto, each 20 m. 7 ditto, horse nails
1 ditto, ditto 20 ditto 6 ditto, ditto
3 ditto, ditto 20 ditto 9 ditto, ditto
2 ditto, ditto 20 ditto 8 ditto, ditto
2 ditto, ditto 20 ditto 10 ditto, ditto
1 dozen galvanized iron buckets
2 cases, each 1 dozen, Hunt's American axes.
Also, sound,
1 keg, 1 cwt., 2-inch 10 lb., patent nails
3 ditto, ditto, 2-inch 7 ditto, ditto
20 ditto, ditto, 2½-inch 17 ditto, ditto
5 ditto, ditto, 9½-inch 12 ditto ditto
20 ditto, ditto, 3-inch 23 ditto, ditto
5 ditto, ditto, 3-inch 17 ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Great Clearing-out Sale.
No Reserve.
Timber, Timber, Timber.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Wheelwrights, Fencers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by Messrs. W. Jolly and Co. to sell by public auction, at their Timber Depot, Sydney Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, the 5th August, at half-past 2 o'clock,
A large assortment of colonial hardwood—particulars as under—
35,000 feet colonial hardwood, assorted sizes
25,000 ironbark palings, 5 feet 6 x 6 feet 6, and 7 feet
20,000 ditto spokes
4,000 ditto posts and rails
15,000 treenails
100,000 forest oak shingles
Sawn slabs, suitable for stables, &c.
Ironbark girders, dray poles, shafts
Billet wood, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Congou Teas
Patna Rice
China Sugar
Cossipore ditto
Manila Coffee
Bengal Lines
Rattans, &c.

MONDAY, 8th August.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from the importers (Messrs. R. Towns and Co.) to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
350 chests congou tea, ex Asa Packer
480 half-chests ditto, ex ditto
350 bags finest Patna rice
300 mats China sugar, in bags, each 25 lbs.
5 tons Cossipore sugar
6 tons Manila coffee
100 bales Bengal lines
1200 bundles rattans.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Saddlery
Ditto Claw Hatchets
Ditto Marr's Fireproof Safe.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Dawstone, Newton, Master, from London.
To Saddlers, Ironmongers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
All more or less damaged by sea water.
EN in triangle,
8-17—10 cases, each 12 stockmen's all-over hogskin saddles, complete
18-19—2 cases, each 9 ladies' hogskin seat quilted side-saddles
20—1 cask, containing 25 dozen claw hatchets.
ZR in triangle,
51—1 case, containing 1 Marr and Son's patent fire-proof safe.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Oilmen's Stores.
Oatmeal, &c.
Preliminary Notice.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. R. Towns and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY next, 8th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Without Reserve,
About 150 cases Stivens' assorted oilmen's stores
75 casks oatmeal.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
185 Trunks Boots and Shoes.
Now landing.
All Summer Goods.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above shipments of boots and shoes.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

FRIDAY, August 5th.

English Ale, in hogsheads
Byass' Bottled Ale and Porter
Plaster of Paris, Lead Piping, &c., &c.

G. F. BAKER will sell by auction, at his New Commercial Auction Rooms, Hunter-street, formerly the EMPIRE Office, THIS DAY, August 5th, at 11 o'clock,
English ale, in hogsheads
Byass' bottled ale and porter
Plaster of paris, lead piping
Ship lamps, paint, &c., in lots to suit purchasers
Also, a lot of sou'westers.
Terms, cash.

BONDI.

Valuable block of Land, containing four acres two roods and nine perches, most beautifully situated, overlooking Bondi and Nelson's Bays, and immediately between the properties of Messrs. O'Brien and Fairfax.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land, containing four acres two roods and nine perches, close to Bondi and Waverley Roads, overlooking Bondi and Nelson Bays.
☞ This choice piece of land adjoins the properties of Messrs. O'Brien and Fairfax, and is close to the residences of W. Barker, Esq., and J. J. Falconer, Esq. It is bounded on two sides by a capital road of easy access; and from its fine elevated position it commands most extensive views.
All who are desirous of securing a picked site in this favourite and healthy locality are specially invited to inspect the above and attend the sale.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.

TO SOAP BOILERS, MECHANICS, and others.

LONG COVE CREEK, PARRAMATTA ROAD.
For Sale, without reserve.
Valuable Allotments of Land, with FRESH WATER FRONTAGE to the LONG COVE CREEK, on the Parramatta Road, near the viaduct of the Great Southern Railway.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, without reserve, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, on MONDAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
All those valuable allotments of land situated on the east side of the LONG COVE CREEK, PARRAMATTA ROAD, having FRESH WATER frontage to the CREEK, by a depth of about 140 feet each.
☞ The attention of soap boilers and others seeking eligible sites for manufacturing premises is specially directed to this sale. These allotments are situated at a convenient distance from town, have the advantage of RAILWAY COMMUNICATION, being close to the PETERSHAM STATION, and are admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes, having frontage to a never-failing supply of fresh water from the creek, with natural drainage to Long Cove—desiderata not to be met with in any part of the suburbs at so short a distance from the CITY of SYDNEY.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, Liberal.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from J. C. and A. Codrington to sell at his yards, on the Western Road, on SATURDAY, the 6th August, at 12 o'clock,
156 head of fat and store cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

To Publicans and others.

THIS DAY, at noon prompt.

NEWMAN and ROBERTS will sell by auction, at Mr. Keenan's, late Prince Albert Hotel, Castlereagh-street, near King-street,
Beer engine, counter (metal top), spirit casks and taps, large dining table, measures, and sundry other goods.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. SHEA has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Yards, Campbelltown, THIS DAY (5th instant), at 12 o'clock,
80 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
These can be strongly recommended, coming, as they do, from the well-known station of D. Campbell, Esq., Mularra.

Important Sale.
Township of Terrara, on the Shoalhaven River.
For Sale by Public Auction, on the Ground, on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1859.

The attention of Capitalists, Builders, and all of those who desire at once to secure
Choice Building Allotments, is specially solicited.

MR. HENRY G. MORTON has been favoured with instructions from Mrs. De Mestre to sell by auction, on the Ground,
☞ On SATURDAY, August 20th, 1859,
At 1 o'clock prompt,
A most important and valuable portion of the above estate, situated on the bank of the River, in the vicinity of the steam-boat wharf, the Victoria Hotel, the Stores, and the Wesleyan Chapel.
The portion submitted to public competition, consists of 20 allotments, being part of section A, of the following areas:—

No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.
1	0	0	37	11	0	1	0
2	0	0	33½	12	0	0	35½
3	0	0	34½	13	0	1	0¼
4	0	1	37½	14	0	0	39½
5	0	1	0	15	0	0	37½
6	0	1	1	16	0	0	33
7	0	1	2	17	0	0	36
8	0	1	9	18	0	0	38
9	0	0	24	19	0	0	36½
10	0	1	0	20	0	0	35

The auctioneer would wish particularly to draw the attention of parties at a distance to the sale of this really splendid property. Being so well known, it is hardly necessary to state that Terrara occupies a central position, and enjoys a pre-eminence above all other sites in the district for a township. Already the greater portion of the buildings requisite in the establishment of a town—embracing religious edifices of several denominations, stores, and hotel of the first description—are completed; and, when its close proximity to the deep water in the Shoalhaven River and the steamers' wharf (from which there is direct steam communication three times every week from Sydney) is taken into consideration, this property must inevitably become of increasing yearly value; whilst the valuable and extensive buildings now finished, and in progress, proclaim the fact that Terrara must become the metropolis of the Shoalhaven District.
The land has been most carefully surveyed, and the allotments are so laid out that, by purchasing consecutive lots, any party desirous of doing so can secure a block of several acres; the streets are of ample width, and arranged so as to allow of proper drainage.
To small capitalists, and parties desirous of purchasing building sites, the sale of this property offers strong inducements; the terms are such as to bring it within the reach of the most moderate means.
Terms—20 per cent. cash deposit; residue by bills at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with interest added at 8 per cent., and security on the property.
☞ Title—Grant from the Crown.
Lithographs will be ready for distribution before the day of sale; application for which, and other information, to be made to Mr. MORTON, Shoalhaven.

Important and Extensive Sale of Ironmongery.
At the Iron Store, now occupied by Mr. W. E. Potts, West Maitland.

R. G. YEOMANS is instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, known as Potts' Iron Store, High-street, West Maitland, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of the remaining portion of Mr. W. E. Potts' stock of general and furnishing ironmongery.
The stock will in the first instance be offered in one lot, and intending buyers can inspect the same three days prior to sale. In the event of a purchaser not being found for it, it will be offered in lots to suit intending buyers.
Mr. Yeomans in calling attention to the above need scarcely point out the fine opening that is now offered to step into an old-established business. The stock, though now only small, with a small addition would make one of the best in town, and offers a fine opening for any persevering industrious young man to make a beginning. The reasons for the present owner's leaving are too well know to require any remark from the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Important to Stockowners and Breeders of Cattle.

Sale of Imported Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls, from the celebrated Stud of Lord Bateman.

R. G. YEOMANS is instructed by George Loder, Esq., to sell by auction, in Maitland, on an early day, the time and place to be hereafter fixed, of which due notice will be given,
Two splendid thoroughbred Hereford Bulls, the property of Mr. Loder. They are now on the passage from England, and daily expected to arrive.
The pedigrees are as follows, and may confidently be relied on as true and faithful, coming direct from Mr. James Twine, studmaster to Lord Bateman, from whom these bulls were purchased:—
"Post Captain," a beautiful rich red, with white face, calved 23rd of August, 1857. Sire, "Carlisle," see stud book (923); dam, "Blossom," by "Llewellyn;" grand dam, "Berry," by "Charity." (650). This bull is own brother to the "Captain," who won the first prize in the young bull class at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Salisbury, in 1857, and was afterwards sold at a very high price for exportation.
"Post Captain," now rising two years old, is very highly spoken of by the breeder as a very superior bull, and, had he not been purchased, was intended as a "show beast." This of itself is a guarantee of his superiority.
"Thurston," also a beautiful rich red, with white face calved 14th May, 1857. Sire, "Chancellor" (929); dam, "Young Noke," by "Tempest;" grand dam, "Old Noke."
"Thurston" is now a little over two years old, and represented as a very fine bull, equal, if not superior, to "Post Captain," and from the same celebrated stud.
In calling particular attention to the above important sale of bulls, the auctioneer feels great pleasure in inviting purchasers and other good judges to inspect before the day of sale. These bulls are now on the passage out, and daily expected to arrive in Sydney, from whence they will be shipped for inspection and sale at Maitland.
Time and place of sale fixed on the arrival of the bulls.
Terms at sale.
20th July.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 23rd July, 1859.
M'CULLOCH v. GILLAND.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 9, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, at noon, on FRIDAY, the twenty-sixth of August, 1859,
All the defendant's right, title, and interest of and in the equity of redemption in all that parcel of land, situate at Riverston, near Windsor, in the county of Cumberland, containing twenty-one acres, little more or less, described on a plan on an indenture dated the 31st December, 1853, from the Australian Trust Company to the defendant.
GEO. UHR, Under Sheriff.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

(*From the Papers to 21st May.*)

APPLICANTS for enrolment in the Royal Navy still continue to offer themselves at the rate of about 200 per day at the Fisgard's offices at Woolwich, the great majority of whom, being growing country lads from the ages of fifteen to twenty years, and under the height of five feet six inches, are rejected, that being the standard appointed by the Admiralty for landsmen of all ages. It is stated that already have the large number of 20,000 men been admitted in different parts of the Kingdom.

Telegraphic communication between England and the Channel Islands was restored on the 19th May by Mr. W. H. Preece, the company's engineer. The cable, which had parted a few miles from the Portland coast, was underrun and fully repaired, ready for splicing, soon after the breakdown; but the strong tides and rough weather had up to yesterday morning prevented the connection being completed between the two ends.

A letter from Dalmatia, of the 10th, states that the Austrians, who had considerably fortified Ragusa and the mouths of the Cattaro, are now actively engaged in placing the frontiers of Montenegro in a state of defence. They have increased the troops on the side of Prince Daniel's dominions, and are now constructing a redoubt in front of the island of Kroma, on the road which leads to Tubigne, and in order to cover Cattaro they are erecting a series of forts from the sea to the frontiers of Montenegro, at which an army of labourers are employed, who do not rest even on Sunday, for not only cannot Austria count upon Montenegro, but she must be prepared against Prince Daniel's attacks. The Prince is desirous of establishing an intimate alliance with Prince Milosch of Servia, and, setting aside diplomatic etiquette, he assumed the initiative by sending a deputation to Prince Milosch, composed of the senators Radonitch and Woukotitsch, charged to congratulate him on his recall to Servia, and to propose to him an alliance offensive and defensive, to guard against any complications which may arise in consequence of the war in Italy. The Austrians are profoundly dissatisfied at this proceeding of Prince Daniel, and apprehend from it a source of fresh danger.—*Times.*

As everything tending to show the administrative capacity of the Italian States has some importance at the present moment, the following particulars, collated from official sources, will probably be read with interest:—The revenue of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany in 1854 amounted to £1,182,237, in 1855 to £1,249,938, and in 1856 to £1,265,891. The expenditure in 1854 was £1,254,567, in 1855 £1,273,312, and in 1856 £1,297,029. The largest department of expenditure was that of war, which in 1856 absorbed £268,107. The public debt of the Duchy was £3,794,437 in 1854, £3,955,166 in 1855, and £4,162,442 in 1856. A small portion of the debt (about 10 per cent.) did not bear interest in 1856. The revenue of the Roman States was £2,698,597 in 1855, £2,895,271 in 1856, and £3,039,275 in 1856, and £3,134,436 in 1857. The expenditure was £2,911,410 in 1855, £3,039,275 in 1856, and £3,135,436 in 1857. The war proportion of the expenditure in 1857 was £426,364, and the interest on the public debt absorbed £1,078,654. The imports of the Duchy of Tuscany advanced from £2,634,748 in 1851 to £3,006,564 in 1855, and the exports from £1,364,521 to £2,324,238 in the same period. The imports of the Roman States were £2,105,642 in 1850, and £2,553,734 in 1853; but the exports fell from £1,976,003 in 1850 to £1,676,386 in 1853.—*Globe.*

The *Times'* Paris correspondent remarks:—In a letter published in one of the local papers it is affirmed that very many people, in spite of the official contradictions that have been made from time to time, reiterate the assertion of the existence of a secret alliance between Russia and France. They state the date of its conclusion to have been at the last visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to Paris. The rumour itself may be of little consequence, but the fact that it should have been published in the provinces by the authorities, which, through the censorship, is really the case, is of some importance. Unless the necessity of inspiring additional confidence in the success of the new war policy of France among the provincial public had become apparent, it is not likely that it would have been permitted to publicly re-assert the existence of a "secret alliance" (not treaty or convention this time) between Russia and France. As the French Government have already commenced a general confession, it would be a pity to stop short in so admirable a course, which must lead to the relief of their heavily-burdened minds. Perhaps, as no object is to be gained by concealment now, they may be induced to publish the details of the alliance in the *Moniteur.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—San Juan del Norte, April 16.—The Mail from Costa Rica reached here this morning. The mail boat or canoe met with a fatal disaster on the river Serapique, soon after leaving the Moen. There were four passengers in it, an English merchant named Joy, his wife and servant, and a German, who lived at the Moen, called Juan Aleman. It seems the canoe encountered one of the many eddies in the river, which somewhat resembles your eastern river, and whirling suddenly, capsized, pitching the passengers into the river. Mr. Joy, who is an excellent swimmer, caught his wife, and, with the assistance of the boatmen, righted the boat and succeeded in placing Mrs. Joy and the servant safely into it, and finally got into it himself. The boat being half full of water, they could not be persuaded to sit down, and the boatmen attempted to swim and drag the boat ashore, but had scarcely begun to move when the boat sank. Mrs. Joy sank at once, and was not seen to rise again. The German dived, and he too was lost for ever. The servant girl had on a crinoline, which, it is said, saved her from a watery grave. After satisfying himself that his wife could not be found, nor the gallant German who sought to save her, Mr. Joy returned to San Jose with the servant. They had spent several years at Costa Rica, and had started to visit their relatives in England.—*New York Herald.*

SMALL ARMS.—From the 26th of April, 1858, to the 21th of March, 1859, the orders given by the war department for small arms were for 54,932 in London, 106,618 in Birmingham, and 8460 in Belgium. The musket rifles received by the same department from the 1st April, 1858, to 31st March, 1859, were 36,851 from London, 75,314 from Birmingham, 6679 from Belgium, and 4900 from America.

A letter received in Paris from Turin, dated the 17th May, says:—"The news received from Vercelli is lamentable. The Austrian occupation of the town is severely felt by the inhabitants. The price of bread is excessively high, and articles of the first necessity are not to be procured at any cost. The inhabitants are waiting the hour of their deliverance with an anxiety more easily imagined than described. The Austrians carry their hatred of the Sardinian Government to such a pitch that wherever they see the cross of Savoy painted on a sideboard they replace it with the double-headed eagle. I am informed that another legion of volunteers is to be formed, and that it is to be commanded by General Griffini. The General distinguished himself in the war of Lombardy in 1848, when he commanded a corps of volunteers who defeated the Austrians at the battle of De Geito. The Zouaves of the 2nd Regiment of the Imperial Guard left Genoa yesterday amid cries for the 'Emperor,' 'Italy,' 'Sardinia.' It was remarked at Pavia that in the hospitals and colleges were many wounded Austrian soldiers. Accounts from Lombardy state that the corps of Wimpfen, 41,000 strong, is marching towards the Ticino. A great quantity of bomb shells and 100 pieces of heavy artillery have been sent to Piacenza. The casemated works of Peschiera have been mined. A number of volunteers left Rome within the last fortnight. Some volunteers who arrived lately from Palermo state that the feeling in favour of the independence of Italy is predominant in Sicily. Preparations are being made for a public manifestation in favour of the Franco-Sardinian alliance."—*Daily News.*

The Libraries of the Royal Society of Literature, the Society of Antiquaries of London, the South Kensington Museum, the Royal Academy of Arts, and the Universal Library of Athens, have lately been presented by Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby with a copy of his "Principia Typographica," of which our readers may remember 215 copies of the 250 printed of the work were last year sold in one morning at ten and nine guineas per copy, the author reserving the remaining copies for such special purposes as above named. Mr. Sotheby had the gratification of forwarding in May last year a richly bound copy to the Emperor of France, in grateful remembrance of his house of business having received the thanks of the Emperor, when in England, on the disposal in 1847 of the library formed by the King of Holland, the father of the Emperor. That copy, however, in consequence of its having been forwarded direct to the Emperor of France, through M. Duprat, the accredited agent of the private Imperial Library, in lieu of its having obtained "l'autorisation par l'intermédiaire du Ministre de Sa Majesté accrédité auprès du gouvernement de sa nation," remains in the "Cabinet de l'Empereur" in the Tuileries "sant aucune suite" until it receives, officially, the sanction of "Monsieur 'Red Tape'." The author, on receiving in November information from the "Chef du Cabinet de Napoléon" to that effect, could do no more in his humble position than immediately address his Excellency the Ambassador of France, apologising and regretting his utter ignorance of the regulations then in force.

Galignani says:—"The reception at the Tuileries, the night before last, was unusually brilliant, as very nearly all the persons entitled to attend made it a point to present their respects to the Empress, and the general remark was that never since the commencement of these Tuesday receptions was there so numerous an assemblage at the palace. Her Majesty walked round the several rooms, graciously speaking to the various persons as she passed along, and displaying a grace and tact that attracted universal admiration. Prince Jerome and the Princess Mathilde and Clothilde were present.—*Globe*, May 20.

An official daily paper in the French language, *Le Moniteur Ottoman*, is about to be published by the Turkish government. The municipality of the *sixième cercle* of Pera and Gala also intends to create an official organ, *Le Moniteur Municipal*, which, it appears, will have a twofold object—to explain and uphold the *gesta* of the council, and to initiate the inhabitants of Pera into the mysteries of political economy.

We read in the *Levant Herald* of the 11th:—"Omer Pacha, if we are correctly informed, is daily expected here from Bagdad to receive a high military command on the Danube. Ahmet Pacha, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Arabistan and Governor of Damascus, is spoken of as his successor at Bagdad; and, if the favourable reports we have received of this pacha's administrative success at Damascus be correct, the Porte could hardly make a better choice. Rifaat Pacha, ex-Governor of Janina, will probably be the new Governor of Damascus.

Returns of all Parliamentary expenses incurred by railway companies in each session, from their first Act inclusive to the end of session 1857; also of the Parliamentary expenses incurred by gas companies, water companies, and turnpike trusts in each year during the last 10 years; and of the proportion which the total Parliamentary expenses bear to the total capital of each company or trust, have been printed, on the motion of Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P. and Colonel of Militia. The return fills a space of 114 pages, but its details are not peculiarly interesting to the public. As regards railroad companies, the proportion of the total Parliamentary expenses to the capital of companies varies materially, being respectively, in certain cases, about 1·31 ¼, 2¼, 3·062, 8s. 7¾d., 2, 7s. 4¼d., 56·0875, 12, 1·10, ·748, 2·78, 5, 41, 65·95ths, 1·56th, 1, 1·46th, 45·544405, 6, and 31½ per cent. But these are only a few instances. The following are the Parliamentary expenses of certain metropolitan water companies during the last ten years:—Chelsea, £13,821; Grand Junction, £10,858; Lambeth, £7877; New River, £40,042; West Middlesex, £11,316; and Southwark and Vauxhall, £11,313.

A very interesting discovery has been recently made at the very gates of Paris—viz., the tomb of a Celtic chieftain, interred more than 25 centuries ago, with the remains of his wife, his horse, and his armour, in the peninsula of St. Maur-les-Fosses. The spot is now called La Varenne-Saint-Hilaire, and other discoveries lately made there seem to reveal the existence of a Celtic city of some importance in former times. This tomb, placed at a depth of barely 30 centimetres below the surface of the vegetable soil, which extends to a depth of more than a metre in this place, consists of two very distinct portions—the cromlech or consecrated enclosure, and the tumulus or tomb, placed in the interior, and enclosing the two human bodies and that of the horse. Near this part the tumulus enclosed two skeletons, in a very tolerable state of preservation, lying on their faces, the heads being slightly turned towards the south-east. That on the left side, the body of the warrior, was placed in a very regular position, the head resting between the two hands; the jaws were furnished with nearly all the teeth, 25, of a beautiful whiteness, with the enamel preserved. Near to him was found an arrow-head of bone, also, a lance formed of deer's horn; part of a handle in oak, or fragment of a shaft, which by age had lost all weight, and had the appearance of cork. At the left of the interior of the cromlech, on several stones, placed no doubt for the purpose, were found the other arms of the chieftain, comprising a hatchet, or tomahawk, of polished flint, with a circular sharp edge, and a hole through it for a handle; an arrow or javelin head; a broken knife, which, all of white flint, had lost their transparency owing to the effects of violent heat. Some fragments of pottery were also discovered, half-burnt, and presenting all the characteristics of the earthenware of the same period which has been found in many other places. At the right of the warrior, and in contact, lay the skeleton of his wife, in very much the same position, but still with some slight difference as to posture. Younger than the former, she must have been consigned to the tomb after a violent death. This curious monument has been presented by M. de Legay, the architect who discovered it and made the excavations, to the Minister of State, to be placed in the Museum des Thermes in the Hotel Cluny.—*The Builder.*

A Turin letter of May 16, in the *Siecle*, asserts that about a week previous two waggoners from Novara had received orders to take charge of some waggons laden with plunder. On the road one of them took to flight, and the other came to head-quarters alone. He was held responsible for his companion, and was sentenced to receive forty blows on his naked body. At the twenty-fifth blow he died. The poor man, whose name was Bianchi, was the father of a family.

The *Times*, alluding to the neutrality of England, remarks:—Were the neutrality strictly enforced, a large carrying trade would fall into the hands of the Americans, and thus British shipowners would lose a chance of making large profits during the war; but unless it is strictly enforced, and with even-handed justice, it is difficult to discern how we can avoid being ultimately involved in the contest. It has been suggested that in the present temper of the American people it would be easy to come to some definite understanding by which both nations might be induced to follow a common policy and totally abstain from interference in the war. Were they to do so, they would find ample compensation in dividing between them the carrying trade of France with non-belligerent Powers, while the French mercantile navy would be left to enjoy undisturbed the profits arising from the conveyance of warlike stores.

A letter from Naples, of the 15th May, states that on the anniversary of St. Januarius, the King found himself a little better, and continued so for a few days. This was regarded as miraculous, but the hopes were speedily dispelled. The last bulletins published with respect to the King's health are so unfavourable that his death may every day be expected. Great intrigues are carried on through the country to procure the crown of the Two Sicilies for the Queen's eldest son. Several police agents are engaged in this affair, and large sums have been distributed among the conspirators. Unfavourable reports moreover are being circulated to the prejudice of the Duke of Calabria, the heir apparent to the throne.

Orders have been sent to Chatham, directing that a company of engineers should be forthwith sent to Weymouth to put the fortifications of that part of the coast in a proper state of defence, by the erection of earthworks for the reception of heavy guns. A party has also been ordered to survey the neighbourhood of Southampton, probably with a view to similar operations on that part of the coast. Pembroke dockyard and Milford Haven are also to be fortified by the erection of solid works in two or three commanding situations. The batteries that will be placed on the south-east promontory of Tynemouth will be extremely strong, and will take in the range of the entrance of the harbour and the offing. A battery will also be placed at the north-east, to command the Long Sands, and to prevent an enemy landing to the south of Cullercoats.

A silver medal, with a gratuity of £15, has been awarded by the Commander-in-Chief to Sergeant Alexander Cairns, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), for long service and meritorious conduct. Medals for long service and meritorious conduct have also been presented to Staff Sergeant Douglas, Colour Sergeant Coppin, Colour Sergeant Dadswell, and Corporal Williams, all of the Royal Engineers. Each of the sergeants thus decorated received a gratuity of £15, and the corporal a gratuity of £5.

A series of experimental practice with the Armstrong gun is now almost daily carried out at Shoeburyness, where the extensive range affords the necessary facilities for instructing the Royal Artillery in the use of this extraordinary weapon. A new description of carriage for the gun has been constructed at the Royal Arsenal, and fully approved by Sir William Armstrong. It has also been decided, as soon as practicable, to introduce the Armstrong gun into the naval service.

On account of the serious extent to which the crime of desertion in her Majesty's service has now arrived, a new warrant, dated the 25th of April, has been issued by the General Commanding in Chief, and is to be laid before general and garrison courts-martial, authorising the punishment of the lash in such cases. In pursuance of the new code, therefore, six delinquents, convicted at the garrison courts-martial at Woolwich, last week, of robbery and desertion, were sentenced to the punishment of fifty lashes each, together with various terms of imprisonment.

The movement for the formation of rifle corps is extending through the country. Corps are in course of formation at Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Hastings, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Reigate, Shields, Sunderland, Wolverhampton, and many other towns. An important notice has been issued from the War Office, sanctioning the formation of volunteer rifle corps, under the provisions of the Act of 44 George III., cap. 54, as well as of artillery corps and companies in maritime towns in which there may be forts and batteries.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER OF THE ROYALS.—We regret to state that Cornet Augustus John Bourke Fellowes committed suicide this day (May 18), about one o'clock, under very melancholy circumstances. It appears that, on the 7th of April, a warrant was issued against the deceased in a judgment at the suit of Messrs. George and James Duncan, of Edinburgh, debt and costs amounting to £14. The sheriff's officer, Mr. Saunders, in whose hands the warrant was placed, after several applications, entered into an arrangement by which the deceased paid £5 of the debt, and the sheriff's officer paid the remainder, trusting to Mr. Fellowes' honour for repayment. This morning, Saunders called, by appointment, for repayment of the balance. Mr. Fellowes was then at carbine practice. On his return, about twelve o'clock, he told the sheriff's officer, who met him at the gate, that the money was all right. He then went to the rooms of a brother officer, Mr. Fraser, where he was soon afterwards found on the bed by Mr. Fraser's servant, quite dead, with a discharged carbine lying on the floor between his legs. The unfortunate deceased had shot himself through the head. An inquest was held in the evening, at the Waterloo Tavern, before Mr. Delasaux, coroner. The first witness called was John Hind, private in the 16th Lancers, servant to Cornet Fraser. He deposed that a little before 12 o'clock he was in his master's room, when the deceased came in, and, after walking in a meditative way up and down the room, took up a pen and paper and sat down as if to write. Witness then went into his own room below, and presently he heard the discharge of a gun, and saw blood running down the wall from the ceiling; he immediately rushed to his master's room and found the door locked. On bursting it open he saw Mr. Fellowes lying on the bed, with the discharged carbine between his legs, quite dead. Charles Rattery, assistant-surgeon, Cavalry Depot, deposed to being called into Mr. Frazer's room, where he found Mr. Fellowes lying on the bed, with a gunshot wound in the mouth, the anterior part of the skull being shot away. A carbine, recently discharged, which had been loaded with ball cartridge, lay beside him. That was the instrument of death. Witness saw the deceased the previous day, when he came into his room, and went away again without speaking. He seemed in low spirits, and witness was aware that there were circumstances which might have induced such a state of mind. Witness knew the handwriting of the deceased. The paper produced was in his handwriting, and was found by witness in the room. The paper contained the following words:—"Fraser, I am going to shoot myself. I can bear life no longer. One minute, and all is over. God bless you. Poor Fan!" By the jury: It is not unusual to take a loaded carbine into the room of a brother officer after practice. Cornet John Fraser, 17th Lancers, said he had known the deceased about two months, and was very friendly with him. He was almost daily in witness's room. Witness saw him on Tuesday in the barracks, and spoke to him. He did not appear at all depressed in spirits. Witness also saw him to-day. There seemed something peculiar about him. He was at drill, and kept making mistakes, and did not appear to know what he was about. This was not usual with him. About a week ago deceased informed witness of certain circumstances which would be likely to induce low spirits. Deceased came into witness's room to-day about twelve o'clock, and placed a carbine in the corner, saying it was loaded. Cornet Fraser said the circumstances likely to depress deceased referred to a lady to whom he was engaged. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."—*Kentish Chronicle.*

A *mot* of M. Lamartine's is going the round of the Paris *salons*. A friend was speaking to him about an article on his genius. "You are for ever speaking about my poetic genius," said the author of the "Meditations;" "I aspire to be considered also a politician. Thus you may speak of my political sagacity. For instance, I predicted a revolution long before it came about, from the general contempt for Louis Philippe. I predicted the 2nd of December. To-day, I venture on another prophecy, and you will see if I am a false oracle—'The empire will fall within the next fifteen months.'" The ancients called their bards *vates*, which means prophet as well as poet.—*Paris Correspondent of Daily Express.*

ALESSANDRIA.—The *Indépendance Belge* publishes the following letter from Alessandria, which bears date May 13th:—"Alessandria is almost entirely in the hands of the French. The only Piedmontese here belong to Generan Fanti's division; the others are at Tortona and the neighbourhood. A few days since, there were no less than 70,000 men in Alessandria; 15,000 left the day before yesterday for Valenza and Casale. An attack upon the fortresses was not expected; consequently, troops were sent where it was thought their services might be required. A concentration of troops can easily take place by railway. Doubtless Alessandria will be intrusted to a strong French garrison. It will be the general depôt of the army and hospitals. There is a telegraphic wire to Monte Castello, an elevation at the other side of the Tanaro, where an observatory has been erected which commands the whole valley of the Po. From this point the movements of the Austrians are carefully watched. Troops continue to pour in. In the same train by which I came were two squadrons of French cavalry which had crossed Mont Cénis. Marshal Canrobert has his head-quarters here. General Niel left for Valenza the day before yesterday. There is a continual movement here. The King has visited Alessandria three times within the last few days. He left the other night only accompanied by two aides-de-camp. Marshal Canrobert is continually visiting him at his head-quarters at San Salvatore. I need not describe the fortifications. All fortresses bear a resemblance to each other. The only change recently made is a curtain which connects all the detached forts with each other and with the citadel. Some of the streets have been closed at each end, and covered in with canvas to make stable for the cavalry. Huts and tents have been erected on every available spot. The officers are quartered in private houses; all the public establishments have been turned into barracks or storehouses. The Cathedral has been made the pharmacy of the army. The streets swarm with uniforms. As yet not a gun has been fired from the walls of Alessandria; but we have heard firing in the direction of Valenza. No civilian is allowed to remain here more than twenty-four hours without permission. The railway between Alessandria and Casale is chiefly occupied by the transport of troops. Great preparations are being made to receive the Emperor. A court-martial is now sitting on the Chevalier Prasca di Casale, accused of having given information to the Austrians. He is a cousin of the Minister Cadorna. An Austrian officer was arrested last night in one of the hotels as a spy. An actress who had known him at Milan recognised him and pointed him out to the authorities, while he was conversing with a French officer. I have just visited the Citadel. I need not say that I am bound not to give any information respecting it. The King has just passed through with his staff, coming from Genoa."

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

(*From the Times.*)

THE Government of France lately entered on an investigation which some impatient spirits think it would probably have done better to have began at at least twelve years ago. Those twenty-one miles of sea, or rather of land covered over by a thin surface of water, have a most wonderful effect in keeping asunder languages, customs, manners, and institutions. You may travel 7000 miles in a straight line through the vast dominions of the Emperor of Russia, and you will find the same language, the same institutions, the same people; whereas that little strait has ever been a boundary as insuperable as the stormiest ocean. Strange that France should be reproduced again so faithfully that the student of the eighteenth century cannot do better than study the manners and character of the inhabitants of Lower Canada; and that the traveller who lands at Sydney or the Cape might, except for the brighter sky and more genial atmosphere, believe himself again in England, while that narrow arm of the sea has proved so complete and absolute a means of separation! Twelve years ago we abolished the Corn Laws, and finally inaugurated that system of free trade which, though vehemently denounced for the first half of that period by the party now in power, has been acquiesced in for the last six years, by some with hearty conviction, by others with sulky submission. There were, when the question was agitated, a number of sagacious persons, who, determined to play the safe game, declared that in the heat of the controversy the advantages of free trade had been greatly exaggerated, and that while it certainly would not do the mischief which was predicted by its enemies, neither would it accomplish the good that was claimed for it by its friends. Such prophets were wise in their generation, but the event has entirely falsified their predictions. They applied principles drawn from political experience to economical science. They forgot that they had passed out of that region of compromise and conjecture in which the politician is ever doomed to dwell, and got into the region of abstract truth, which works out the conclusions deducible from its premises with something very nearly approaching to mathematical precision. So far from the results of Free Trade having disappointed its advocates, few, indeed, were so sanguine as to realise them to their full extent. It has imparted to this old deeply indebted nation once more all the vigour and elasticity of youth. It has doubled our exports, given an incredible development to our mercantile shipping, lightened the pressure of taxation, vastly improved the condition of the people, diminished pauperism, and stimulated agriculture. These are with us no longer matters of controversy. No obstinacy can deny them, no sophistry can explain them away. The abstract deductions of science are confirmed to the fullest extent by a complete, practical, and convincing experience, and nothing is left to the nation but to rejoice that it has found on one subject at least the right path, while it tempers that rejoicing with a regret that for so many years it should have been blind to its true interests, and neglected the mine of wealth which the discoveries of the political economists of the last century had opened for it under its very feet.

If this be a correct view of the Free Trade question in England, how widely different is the case on the other side of the Channel! Theoretically, indeed, as usual, we have no great claim to superiority over our neighbours, for the doctrines of Free Trade were expounded in the most satisfactory manner by Gournay and Turgot thirty years before the "Wealth of Nations" appeared, and no English writer has exposed the fallacies of Prohibition and Protection with anything like the felicity of the *Sophismes Economiques* of M. Bastiat. But, while such is the state of theory, practice lags miserably behind. To call the French opponents of Free Trade "Protectionists" is to do them too much honour. Like Shadwell, "who never deviates into sense," they have not as yet come to profess their economical heresy in its mitigated form. Their doctrine is pure and absolute prohibition. The man who seeks to supply the people of France with anything cheaper or better than anything they at present possess is a public enemy, against whom all the resources of the State whose subjects he seeks to benefit ought to be employed. The people of France owe a divided allegiance—to the Emperor as subjects, to the manufacturers as tributories. Whenever a man residing in France takes upon himself to make anything the people must use it or go without. For the purposes of trade they ought, according to the doctrine of the Prohibitionists, to be regarded as inhabiting a different planet. We cannot wonder that, such being the state of the case in France, it should, after the lapse of twelve years, have occurred to the Government that they possibly need some enlightening on the subject,—that, having been in the possession of the theory of Free Trade for the last 100 years, and having within about 20 miles of them the most complete example of its practice logically and fairly carried out, it may be worth while to compare the two together and see how far the two agree. Therefore, as if it were seeking information as to the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the Loochoo or Society Islands, the French Government has instructed its Consul at Newcastle-upon-Tyne to make some enquiries as to the way in which we exist under the pressure of Free Trade, and for that purpose to address himself to the Agricultural Societies in Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire. The feelings of the Prohibitionists are spared as far as possible by a statement that the information sought is only in continuation of returns already in the possession of the French Government, but it is only too clear, from the sweeping and searching nature of the questions proposed, that the Government means worse than it says, and that it has actually arrived at that point at which the mind has so far fallen below the purity of the doctrines of prohibition that it actually deems the result of Free Trade in England a subject worth inquiring into minutely and carefully, and by no means concluded and interdicted by the arguments in favour of Prohibition and exclusion.

Here is a melancholy state of things. The economical orthodoxy of Government is gone. If they deliberate they may be lost; if they inquire, they may also be convinced. When people get hold of facts there is no knowing what inferences they may draw from them, particularly when the demon of Free Trade is at their elbow, ever ready to suggest the most pernicious and subversive principles. The prohibitionists should lose no time in memorialising the French Government on no account to make any inquiry, to shut its eyes to all that is passing around it, and leave to its disinterested advisers, the manufactuers of France, the care and custody of its economical conscience. For our own part, we have only to regret that a considerable portion of the information so reasonably sought for by the French Government cannot be obtained either by the parliamentary returns or agricultural societies. Lord John Manners will rejoice to think that, though our neighbours may wish to know whether since the repeal of the Corn Laws the breadth of land laid down in grain has increased or diminished, and whether since that period the produce of the soil has increased or diminished, no answer but a conjectural one can be given to these questions, because the farmers of England, under the guidance of enlightened statesmen of his class, have stoutly refused to allow these facts—perhaps as interesting as any which could be collected for the community and of themselves—to be ascertained. Thus France will see that, though we have been able to shake off the trammels of antiquated prejudice in one respect, we can be as absurd as possible in another, and that while our commercial principles may justly furnish an example for the imitation of the world, we have a superstitious prejudice against the collection of agricultural statistics, which is nowhere so cordially sympathized with as by our enlightened fellow-subjects, the ryots of Bengal.

FOREIGN LOANS.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

THE proposal of a loan by any foreign country is almost invariably the signal for leading articles in the *Times* and elsewhere, demonstrating the folly of subscribing to it, and the duty of reserving superfluous cash for more patriotic investments. These compound appeals to public virtue and private selfishness invariably fail; and though, in the present case, it is extremely probable that French *rentes* will, in the course of a year or two, be readily obtained at a price much below the rate at which the new loan is to be issued, we fear that speculators who buy to sell again will scarcely be persuaded by such a consideration from a venture which they may think likely to bring in immediate gains. It is not improbable that the new stock will fall to an immediate discount, and, should it do so, few will regret the losses which may be incurred by those who assist an operation to which Englishmen have no particular reason to wish success. It is much to be desired that the capital of England should not be absorbed in any of the loans which are about to be contracted to minister to the insatiable demands of war; but though commercial operations may be checked by effective competition, they are seldom defeated by appeals to a standard of morality and patriotism which is scarcely comprehended on the Stock Exchange. But there are some purely commercial reasons for supposing that the loans projected by the belligerents will be anything rather than profitable speculations. The amount asked for is in itself almost sufficient to destroy the chances of gain. The spare capital of Europe is very limited in amount. We know, by sad experience, that a drain of £30,000,000 in a single year for a favourite class of speculations has proved quite as much as this country can bear without a serious derangement of mercantile affairs; and it is probably not an extravagant estimate to suppose that the available savings of England are almost, if not quite, equal to those of all other European countries combined.

The special demands which have already been made during the current year upon the common stock of capital seeking investment are very considerable. If Russia has obtained the whole of the £12,000,000 for which she was a candidate, her loan, together with those recently negotiated by Austria and Sardinia, amount to £20,000,000. Our Indian Council has taken £5,000,000 more. France and Austria invite further subscriptions of £40,000,000, and India will not improbably require from £6,000,000 to £10,000,000 in addition to what she has already secured, besides some millions more in the shape of railway calls. Some of the German States are beginning to talk of similar operations, and if they are compelled to maintain their armies on a war-footing throughout the year, the aggregate necessities of Prussia and the smaller States can scarcely be estimated at less than £15,000,000, and are likely enough to exceed that amount. This brings the total demands upon the money markets of Europe up to the formidable sum of £90,000,000, and we shall be much gratified if the expenditure which the war has rendered necessary here can be covered by a sum which will raise the aggregate total to £100,000,000.

It is a melancholy reflection that all this wealth is destined to destruction in order to gratify the ambition of the Sovereigns who have disturbed the peace of the world; but we wish just now to contemplate the financial rather than the moral aspect of affairs. It is certain that such a sum as £100,000,000 cannot be set apart for non-productive purposes without crippling the resources of commerce and causing a great increase in the rate of interest. The advance already made by our Bank has been exceeded by the Bank of Hamburg, and this is probably but the beginning of a movement which must be largely aggravated by the continual demands of war. With such prospects, it may be assumed that those governments which make the earliest applications for assistance will fare the best; and if Ministers should resolve to meet the extra expenses of the year by a loan rather than by increased taxation, common prudence should lead them to a decision without loss of time.

Mr. Disraeli did not speak without warrant when he said that we were able, by the income-tax alone, to obtain supplies as plentiful as those which France and Austria are inviting in the shape of loans; but if we should unfortunately be unable to keep clear of the war, our commerce will be sufficiently tried without the aggravation of a tax which is no less heavy in its pressure on the community than convenient to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Nor is this the only ground for preferring a loan as a means of covering the unwonted expenditure which will be entailed by our naval and military preparations. A home loan is certain to be successful in competition with the applications of less wealthy States, and every million which our Government may raise for its own purposes will probably diminish, almost to its full extent, the contributions of this country to the military chests of the contending Powers. If it is idle to indulge in the expectation that the war will be speedily stopped for lack of funds; it is not the less certain that its duration will be ultimately limited by the exhaustion of the resources of one or all of the combatants. Every measure which tends to diminish the attraction of their loans will have a direct influence in favour of peace, and the negotiation of an English loan will be more effectual than any other device having this laudable end in view. We are not so sanguine as those who anticipate the almost immediate bankruptcy of the Powers engaged in the war. Austria will assuredly have to pay heavy interest for any money she may require, but she has not yet fallen into embarrassments serious enough to preclude a loan altogether. France is, perhaps—notwithstanding the boasts of her Minister of Finance—only one degree better off than Austria; but the process of depletion may go on for years before the absolute incapacity to prolong hostilities shall have converted either party to the principles of Mr. Bright. If M. Magne's statement is anything else than a stockjobbing trick, France must indeed be possessed of the purse of Fortunatus. We are told by this eminent master of figures that the Treasury could at this moment supply £12,000,000 for the prosecution of hostilities, and that the new loan is a matter, not of necessity, but of precaution. The Budgets of successive years have shown that the military and naval expenditure of France commonly exceeds the estimates by some millions sterling. The definitive Budget for 1857-8 put the excess for that year at something like £4,000,000; and the same document, if it could be relied upon, would prove that at the end of that year the balance which remained of the loans raised for the Crimean campaign had been reduced to little more than £1,000,000. No one will believe that the armaments of the last year have been less costly than those of its predecessor; and it is certainly a wonderful triumph of financial genius to have made a single million sterling cover the whole of the excess above the moderate estimates with which the year was commenced, and leave the respectable sum of £12,000,000 still available for purposes of aggression. There is always one extremely simple way of accounting for the extraordinary statements with which the financial history of France is from time to time enlivened; but if the present announcement has any sort of foundation in fact, the alleged balance can only have been obtained by the inscription of new Rentes of which no intimation has been given to the world.

Future historians will perhaps discover that the leading idea of Napoleonic finance is to keep open a chronic loan, and to seize every favourable turn of the market to negotiate new obligations under the guise of a sale of existing stock. But whether the £12,000,000 has been obtained by secret operations on the Bourse, or whether it is a pure creation of M. Magne's lively imagination, it is certain that the ordinary expenditure of the Emperor's Government has largely exceeded its income, and that the costly war on which he has entered will have to be conducted entirely with borrowed means. A short time will show whether the French proprietors have retained the taste for speculation which made the former loans so popular among them; but if his own people should fail him, we sincerely hope that the Emperor will not obtain in our market the capital which our own Government may before long require. The mere hope of thwarting foreign loans would certainly not justify a needless addition to the National Debt; but there is so little prospect of dispensing with a loan altogether, that it may be the most prudent course to secure it before the market has been drained by the demands of other countries. At the worst, there would be little difficulty in employing to advantage any redundant cash; for whatever was not required for Imperial purposes might be reinvested at a profit rate of more than two per cent. in the securities of the Indian Government, so as to relieve the embarrassments of the Governor-General at the same time that it added to the income on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer could rely. Mr. Disraeli will be allowed to retain his much-loved office long enough to present his Budget to the country, and for once he will be pardoned if he avoids the dreaded necessity of a ten per cent. Income-tax even by the unthrifty expedient of a considerable loan.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—On hand and for SALE by the subscribers:—
Double and single horse powers, with or without threshers and separators
Winnowing machines, various sizes; ploughs, haycutters, weighing machines, hay or depot scales, reaping and mowing machines, Many's patent, &c., &c., &c.
Also, dried apples, hams, cheese, lobster, salmon, beef, pork stoves, shovels, axes, picks, axe and pick handles, Manila and Europe rope, chairs, wood and willow ware, of all descriptions, rosin, pitch, cement, buckets, tubs, &c., &c.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

J. CORTI, Carver, Gilder, Looking Glass, and Picture Frame Manufacturer, 210, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre.—Paintings, prints, drawings, and needlework mounted and framed in the neatest manner; old frames repaired, regilt, and glasses resilvered. A choice and varied assortment of
Framed engravings and drawings
Chimney and toilet glasses
Fancy wood and gold mouldings
Tin foils, bottling, &c.
Plate glass, silvered and unsilvered
Bent plate glass, for show cases
Glass shades—oval, and round, and extra large
Parlour and bracket clocks and shades
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Alabaster vases and flowers, statuettes and shades
Wax fruits, stuffed birds and shades
Marine and other barometers
Thermometers, carved ivory, &c., with shades; &c., &c., always on hand.
Observe—J. CORTI, carver, gilder, and picture frame manufacturer, 210, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre. The trade supplied, and country orders punctually attended to with the most careful attention to packing.

WHITTELL'S WEIGH-BRIDGE.—The undersigned has, at considerable expense, imported a Weigh-bridge, through the house of Messrs. Baines, of George-street, for the purpose of weighing coals, colonial produce, &c., &c. Also, will weigh goods of any description, to the extent of four tons each time, at the rate of 1s. per load.
Observe, the allowance now made to the extent of two shillings per ton of COALS or load of WOOD, cash on delivery.
N.B.—The object is thus to do away with the cost of collection, &c.
Please refer to the list of prices below:—
£1 16s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals
£1 12s. per ton for the best household coals, recommended
£1 8s per ton for second quality, very good
19s. blacksmiths', through a large screen
21s. bakers' billet wood, 70 to the load
£1 per load for the best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut
18s. ditto, for second quality of wood
Charcoal, coke, and breeze, equally cheap.
WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street West.

J. G. WALLER and CO., of Wynyard-square, have now on SALE, some magnificent samples of Champagne, both in pints and quarts; also, sparkling Hock, sparkling Moselle and Claret, which they can strongly recommend.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received, by late arrivals from London, a large assortment of
B.P. rum, 30 o.p., in and out of bond
Brandy, gin, whisky, Irish and Scotch
Bass's No. 3 ale, October brewing
Taylor's porter
Allsopp's bottled ale and porter
Bass's ditto ditto ditto
Marzetti's ditto ditto ditto
Barclay's London bottled stout
Choice champagne, claret, port, sherry, &c., &c.
TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

FOR SALE, a good SPRING-CART, second-hand. Apply E. M'CARTY, coach-builder.

FOR SALE, a handsome cedar COUNTER and FIXTURES, suitable for a small draper's shop or fancy bazaar. Apply No. 5, Park-street.

TO SURGEONS and CHEMISTS.—To be DISPOSED OF, a SHOP in the above line, situated in George-street, established a number of years, well-stocked, and doing a good business. This is a chance that may not occur again, and is worthy the attention of medical men about to enter into business. Address MEDICAL, Herald Office.

CEDAR.—A prime lot for the London market, now landing, at Shoobert's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand DRAWINGROOM SUITE. Price, £22. A. MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar.

WANTED TO SELL, a handsome six year old Bay HORSE; also a five year old Bay COB; and a [illegible] year old Bay MARE, all thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, and hangs up. Any trial given. Apply Rushcutter's Bay Hotel, Rushcutter's Bay.

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The MINING JOURNAL has been established for nearly twelve months, and is now in a highly flourishing condition. The purchaser would not require to take an active part in its management, and it would prove a first-rate and highly remunerative speculation to any person (not necessarily a printer) desirous of procuring a large and increasing per centage on the outlay. Principals only will be treated with.
JAMES JOHN BROWN, COURIER Office, Yass.

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APARTMENTS to LET, Furnished, or Board and Residence, No. 4, Upper Fort-street.

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BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a private family, for two sober Single Men, at 31, Elizabeth-street, between Hunter and King streets. Separate Bedroom, if required. Terms moderate.

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—A gentleman can be accommodated with the above, in a private family, at the Glebe. Address F. A., HERALD Office.

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NORTH SHORE.—TO LET, on LEASE, that well-known ORANGERY and FARM, containing thirty-nine ACRES, on the Lane Cove Road, adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel, and Mr. Brown's orchard, about eight miles from the Ferry. There is a well-finished residence with coachhouse and stables, on the property, and the orangery comprises six acres of fine full-bearing trees, in beautiful order, which yield a large annual income. For further particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

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TO LET, a Double SHOP, with eight rooms, in King-street. Apply to STUBBS and CO.

TO be LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, in the best part of George-street. A. COOPER, Haymarket.

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TO PUBLICANS and others.—To LET, at Cook's River, that old established PUBLIC-HOUSE known as the Union Inn, lately occupied by Mr. Brennan, being the oldest and best house of business on the road. Parties wishing to take the house would do well to apply early, so that they might apply for the license in their own name. Possession can be given on the first day of September next. For particulars, apply to the proprietor, MICHAEL GANNON, Cook's River.

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TO LET, ROOMS, suitable for offices or residence. J. B. TICKLE and CO., 352, George-street.

TWO HOUSES TO LET. Apply to Captain J. B. VILE'S, Kent-street North.

TO LET, a furnished BEDROOM, in a respectable private house. Address M., 45, New Pitt-street.

TO LET, SHOP and PREMISES in the business part of Castlereagh-street. BEAUMONT and WALLER.

TO LET, No. 191, William-street (Premier-terrace). Apply 234, Clarence-street South.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to LET. STEPHENS and DRINKWATER, Iron Bedstead Manufactory, 300, Pitt-street.

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